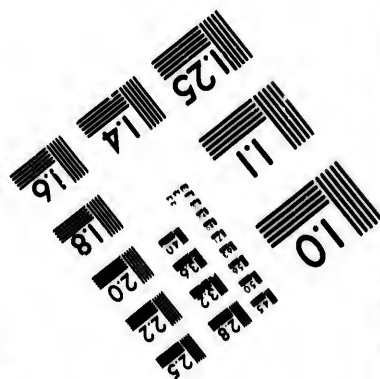
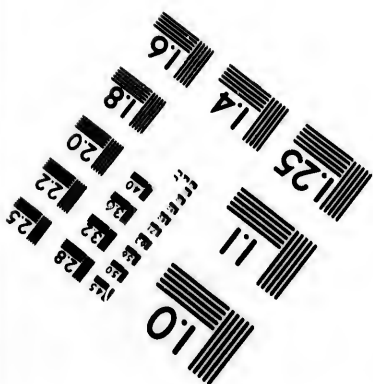
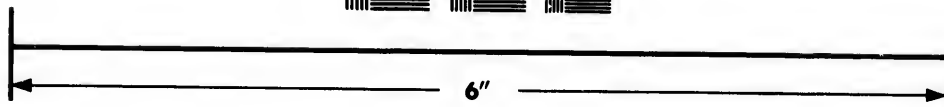
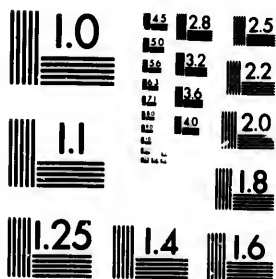


**IMAGE EVALUATION  
TEST TARGET (MT-3)**



**Photographic  
Sciences  
Corporation**

23 WEST MAIN STREET  
WEBSTER, N.Y. 14580  
(716) 872-4503

**CIHM/ICMH  
Microfiche  
Series.**

**CIHM/ICMH  
Collection de  
microfiches.**



**Canadian Institute for Historical Microreproductions / Institut canadien de microreproductions historiques**

**© 1983**

Technical and Bibliographic Notes/Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are checked below.

L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Coloured covers/<br>Couverture de couleur  | <input type="checkbox"/> Coloured pages/<br>Pages de couleur   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Covers damaged/<br>Couverture endommagée  | <input type="checkbox"/> Pages damaged/<br>Pages endommagées   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Covers restored and/or laminated/<br>Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée  | <input type="checkbox"/> Pages restored and/or laminated/<br>Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Cover title missing/<br>Le titre de couverture manque   | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/<br>Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Coloured maps/<br>Cartes géographiques en couleur   | <input type="checkbox"/> Pages detached/<br>Pages détachées  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/<br>Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)   | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Showthrough/<br>Transparence   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Coloured plates and/or illustrations/<br>Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur  | <input type="checkbox"/> Quality of print varies/<br>Qualité inégale de l'impression   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Bound with other material/<br>Relié avec d'autres documents   | <input type="checkbox"/> Includes supplementary material/<br>Comprend du matériel supplémentaire   |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion<br>along interior margin/<br>La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la<br>distortion le long de la marge intérieure  | <input type="checkbox"/> Only edition available/<br>Seule édition disponible   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Blank leaves added during restoration may<br>appear within the text. Whenever possible, these<br>have been omitted from filming/<br>Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées<br>lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte,<br>mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont<br>pas été filmées. | <input type="checkbox"/> Pages wholly or partially obscured by errata<br>slips, tissues, etc., have been refilmed to<br>ensure the best possible image/<br>Les pages totalement ou partiellement<br>obscurcies par un feuillet d'errata, une pelure,<br>etc., ont été filmées à nouveau de façon à<br>obtenir la meilleure image possible. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Additional comments:/<br>Commentaires supplémentaires:  |  |

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below/  
Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.

10X	14X	18X	22X	26X	30X
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
12X	16X	20X	24X	28X	32X

The copy to the p

The im possible of the filming

Original beginn the last sion, o other o first p sion, a or illus

The last shall co TINUE which

Maps, differe entirely beginn right a require metho

The copy filmed here has been reproduced thanks to the generosity of:

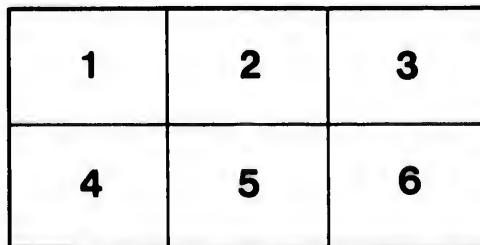
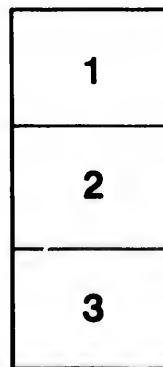
National Library of Canada

The images appearing here are the best quality possible considering the condition and legibility of the original copy and in keeping with the filming contract specifications.

Original copies in printed paper covers are filmed beginning with the front cover and ending on the last page with a printed or illustrated impression, or the back cover when appropriate. All other original copies are filmed beginning on the first page with a printed or illustrated impression, and ending on the last page with a printed or illustrated impression.

The last recorded frame on each microfiche shall contain the symbol  $\rightarrow$  (meaning "CONTINUED"), or the symbol  $\nabla$  (meaning "END"), whichever applies.

Maps, plates, charts, etc., may be filmed at different reduction ratios. Those too large to be entirely included in one exposure are filmed beginning in the upper left hand corner, left to right and top to bottom, as many frames as required. The following diagrams illustrate the method:



L'exemplaire filmé fut reproduit grâce à la générosité de:

Bibliothèque nationale du Canada

Les images suivantes ont été reproduites avec le plus grand soin, compte tenu de la condition et de la netteté de l'exemplaire filmé, et en conformité avec les conditions du contrat de filmage.

Les exemplaires originaux dont la couverture en papier est imprimée sont filmés en commençant par le premier plat et en terminant soit par la dernière page qui comporte une empreinte d'impression ou d'illustration, soit par le second plat, selon le cas. Tous les autres exemplaires originaux sont filmés en commençant par la première page qui comporte une empreinte d'impression ou d'illustration et en terminant par la dernière page qui comporte une telle empreinte.

Un des symboles suivants apparaîtra sur la dernière image de chaque microfiche, selon le cas: le symbole  $\rightarrow$  signifie "A SUIVRE", le symbole  $\nabla$  signifie "FIN".

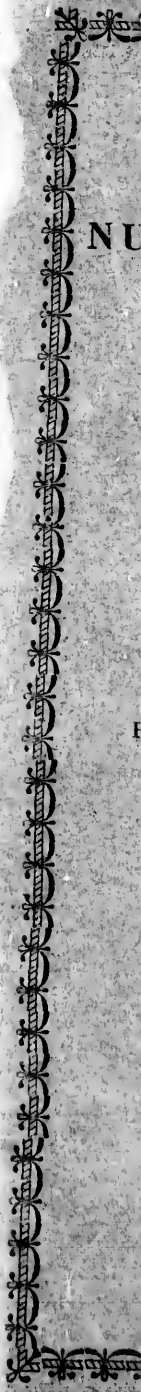
Les cartes, planches, tableaux, etc., peuvent être filmés à des taux de réduction différents. Lorsque le document est trop grand pour être reproduit en un seul cliché, il est filmé à partir de l'angle supérieur gauche, de gauche à droite, et de haut en bas, en prenant le nombre d'images nécessaire. Les diagrammes suivants illustrent la méthode.

ails  
du  
odifier  
une  
mage

rrata  
to

pelure,  
n à

32X



NU

F

MARIA MONK  
AND THE  
NUNNERY OF THE HOTELDIEU.  
BEING AN  
ACCOUNT OF A VISIT  
TO THE  
CONVENTS  
OF  
MONTREAL,  
AND  
REFUTATION OF THE "AWFUL DISCLOSURES."

—  
AUDI ALTERAM PARTEM.  
—

—  
BY WILLIAM L. STONE.  
—

NEW YORK :  
HOWE & BATES.

—  
1836.

8-

MARIA MONK

AND THE

NUNNERY OF THE HOTEL DIEU.

BEING AN

ACCOUNT OF A VISIT

TO THE

CONVENTS

OF

MONTREAL,

AND

REFUTATION OF THE "AWFUL DISCLOSURES."

AUDI ALTERAM PARTEM.

---

BY WILLIAM L. STONE.

---

NEW YORK :

HOWE & BATES.

---

1836.

---

ENTERED according to the Act of Congress, in the year 1836,  
By HOWE & BATES,  
in the Clerk's Office of the Southern District of New York.

---

---

CRAIGHEAD AND ALLEN, PRINTERS,  
Corner of Ann and Nassau-streets.

---

It is p  
universa  
who dec  
at Mont  
United  
prefatory  
in part,  
Neverthe  
perfluou  
The s  
the New  
menced,  
at most t  
work, ho  
and more  
him that  
rate treat  
and perha  
upon his  
in his way  
that usefu  
three colu



## P R E F A C E .

---

It is possible that the strong and general—perhaps I might say universal—interest with which the revelations of the young woman who declares herself to be a nun of the convent of the Hotel Dieu at Montreal, have been and still are received by the people of the United States, may be thought to obviate the necessity of this prefatory notice; the object of it being simply to make known in part, the reasons which have led to the present publication. Nevertheless, a few words of explanation may not be thought superfluous.

The statement contained in the following pages was written for the New York Commercial Advertiser; and when it was commenced, the intention was merely to give a newspaper article of at most two or three columns. As the writer proceeded with the work, however, the importance of his undertaking became more and more obvious to the mind, and with it a feeling grew upon him that the subject admitted and required a more full and elaborate treatment than he had originally contemplated. This feeling, and perhaps the influence of a destiny which seems to have cast upon his shoulders the task of showing up impostures, by throwing in his way the requisite materials, in a number of instances, for that useful though generally ill-rewarded office, caused the two or three columns to extend to seven, and even with the enlargement,

much remained untold. Some inaccuracies too, were the most unavoidable consequence of the haste with which the MSS. was required by, and furnished to, the printers; the statement was written in ten consecutive hours, and some important errors were the necessary fruit of this celerity. The eagerness with which copies were demanded, and the general notice excited by the publication, led to the belief that it was worth repeating with corrections, and the addition of some facts that had a bearing upon the merits of the controversy, and had come to the knowledge of the writer after the completion of the original MSS. In addition to all which, as will be seen in the sequel, the writer was most unexpectedly thrown into the company of a second impostor of kindred character, who has either come to this city to try her hand in the same business, or speculation, or has been brought hither by the associates of Maria Monk, to sustain her wretched inventions. I allude to Miss Frances Partridge, or St. Patrick, as she says she was called in a convent in which, although an inmate of twenty years and upward, she was yet ignorant of the location. Of course, as the reader will see in the end, the tales of the second impostor will fall to the ground with those of the first. Hence the issue of the pamphlet now before the reader. My object, from the beginning, has been simply to ascertain and declare the truth; this I have done conscientiously and faithfully; if good arise therefrom, to the power of truth must the merit be awarded.

W. L. S.

In the  
the provin  
it was both  
The sojour  
which the  
pleasant t  
Doubly so  
pitalities o  
ting to our

To an  
eye is acc  
our own co  
dwellings  
convenienc  
any correc  
external a  
island, up  
formed by  
Ottawa on  
half in bre  
to the Ro

With th  
to the he  
perfectly l

the most  
MSS. was  
ement was  
rrors were  
with which  
ted by the  
g with cor-  
aring upon  
nowledge of  
In addition  
was most  
mpostor of  
to try her  
n brought  
r wretched  
Patrick, as  
an inmate  
e location.  
of the se-  
the first.  
ader. My  
n and de-  
faithfully ;  
e merit be  
L. S.

## THE HOTEL DIEU, &c.

---

IN the course of a recent flying excursion through a portion of the province of Lower Canada bordering upon the St. Lawrence, it was both desirable and convenient to pass a few days in Montreal. The sojourn, in good weather, upon that rich and beautiful island of which the city bears the name, could scarce be otherwise than pleasant to the inquiring traveller, under any circumstances. Doubly so was it rendered to us by the kind attentions and hospitalities of intelligent friends, who spared no pains in contributing to our comfort, and ministering to our curiosity.

To an American who has not "been abroad," and whose eye is accustomed only to the light and airy towns and cities of our own country, the narrow streets, and dark, massive-built stone dwellings and store-houses, erected with an eye rather to use, convenience, and comfort, than to the gratification of taste, or any correct principles of architecture, the city itself presents few external attractions. But its location is very beautiful. The island, upon the southeastern side of which the city is built, is formed by the St. Lawrence on the south, and by a branch of the Ottawa on the north. It is thirty miles in length, by ten and a half in breadth—constituting a very large seignory, and belonging to the Roman Catholic Seminary.

With the exception of a single mountain rising near the centre, to the height of from five to six hundred feet, the island is perfectly level, and for the most part, in a high state of cultiva-

tion. The base and sides of the mountain are adorned by the orchards, gardens, villas, and substantial country seats of the most opulent citizens, while it is crested with a noble array of primitive forest trees. The orchards are numerous and thrifty—producing an abundance of apples of the finest varieties, several of which were entirely new to me. All the usual garden fruits are produced in great abundance and perfection. In riding upon the side of the mountain, and at the left, as we were climbing the road that passes over it, among other fine country estates, my attention was directed to an ancient stone edifice, on the skirt of the ascent, surrounded by a wall, formerly distinguished by the appellation of the *Chateau des Seigneurs de Montreal* but now generally called *La Maison des Prêtres*, or the Priest's Farm, as it belongs to the seminary, and is occupied as a summer retreat and place of recreation during the warm weather. The grounds are ample, comprising spacious gardens and orchards; and all the members of the seminary, priests, tutors and pupils, resort thither once a week in summer.

From the summit of this mountain, the view is exceedingly picturesque and beautiful. The island itself, and the eastern shore of the St. Lawrence—pouring the mighty floods of the great lakes into the Northern Ocean—are thickly inhabited, to the extent of many miles. The parish churches are numerous and every where surrounded by neat white cottages of the peasantry clustering around them. The rapids of Lachine in a perpetual foam above the sweet island of the Nuns on the South; the charming island of St. Helen's, with its fortifications in front of the city, and the lofty mountains of Vermont and Chambly in the azure distance on the east and south east; with a level plain, sprinkled with villages, farms, orchards and gardens, all around from the St. Lawrence to the Ottawa, spreading beneath the feet of the beholder, combine to make up a landscape such as is rarely excelled, either for luxuriance variety or beauty. But enough—perhaps already too much—of description. I will now proceed to graver matters.

Among the religious and other public institutions of Montreal demanding the attention of the inquisitive stranger, the monastic

establishme  
The history  
who leads  
Christian he  
the recluse  
of the Chr  
interest. T  
ish legend—  
Egypt, by  
Antony, in  
“ Paul, at t  
learning bot  
imbued wit  
married sist  
get possessio  
tian, during  
covered the  
intention ha  
by; but the  
nected, had  
instead of be  
Thus wander  
to some ruin  
the mint of  
these ruins v  
stone; reme  
what his bio  
the sky; an  
with its broa  
the ground,  
Providence  
main; the d  
and from the  
Egyptian pa  
The Egypti  
Great, who  
the deserts,

establishments of the Roman Catholics are not the least prominent. The history of *Monachism*, from the days of Paul the Egyptian, who leads the van in the army of the monastic saints as the first Christian hermit—to say nothing of the Essenes and Therapeutes, the recluses of Palestine and Egypt before the commencement of the Christian era—is rich in instruction and of absorbing interest. The first monastery was founded, according to the Romish legend—and the tale is a beautiful one—in the deserts of Upper Egypt, by the aforementioned Paul, in connection with St. Antony, in the year 303, or thereabout. The legend is this:—“Paul, at the age of fifteen, is said to have been versed in the learning both of Greece and his own country—Egypt—and deeply imbued with principles of the severest piety. He lived with a married sister, whose husband was a pagan, and who, in order to get possession of Paul’s property, informed against him as a christian, during the terrible persecution of Decius. The youth discovered the treachery in time, and withdrew into the desert. His intention had only been to remain there till the danger had gone by; but the villainy of one with whom he was so nearly connected, had disgusted him with mankind, and as time passed on, instead of being wearied with solitude, he acquired a love for it. Thus wandering farther into the uninhabited country, he came to some ruined dwellings, which, according to the story, had been the mint of Egypt in the days of Antony and Cleopatra. Near these ruins was a cave, the entrance to which was closed by a stone; removing this rude portal, he entered, and found within what his biographer, St. Jerome, calls a large vestibule, open to the sky; an old palm-tree was growing there, forming a canopy with its broad head; under the palm a clear fountain welled from the ground, and presently was absorbed again. Believing that Providence had brought him to this place, he determined to remain; the dates supplied him with food, the fountain with drink, and from the fibres and net-work with which the branches of the Egyptian palm are interlaced, he made himself a close covering.” The Egyptian solitary was afterward joined by St. Antony the Great, who had been told in a dream that there was a Monk in the deserts, more retired and holy than himself, and of whom he

immediately went in search. Having found the cave, after long importunity he was admitted into his abode and fellowship. After a time Antony was sent back for a vest which St. Athanasius had given him, and in which Paul desired to be buried. On his return to the cave he was apprised of the decease of his companion by seeing his soul ascend in glory: he found the dead hermit on his knees, his body erect, his hands and head and eyes upraised, in the attitude of prayer, &c. Antony subsequently collected a number of hermits around him, who built their huts near each other, and attended their devotions in common. Such was the origin of Christian Monasticism. Female monasteries, or convents of nuns, were instituted about a century afterward. Both have been at times eminently useful, and both at other times eminently corrupt. They have served as places of refuge from persecution, of retirement and repose from the cares of the world, of religious study and meditation, and as schools of learning, benevolence and virtue. They have also at times degenerated into dens of debauchery and crime. Still, when we consider that it was to them, for many centuries, that the world was indebted for all it knew of letters and religion, and that they were the abodes of such meek and holy spirits as Bede and Thomas-a-Kempis, it is not to be taken for granted by every opponent of the Roman See, that a monastery must necessarily be the vestibule of hell, and every recluse worthy only of such an abode.

With such views and impressions, I was of course glad of an opportunity of looking at an establishment of this description with my own eyes; and having from my youth heard much of the Christian monasticism of Lower Canada, it may well be conjectured that the excitement recently enkindled in the United States against the priests and nuns of Montreal, by the startling publications of Maria Monk, in connexion with the writings of several Protestant controversialists of acknowledged talents and piety, had not abated the desire, which, under any circumstances, I should have felt to visit their communities.—Of the verity or falsehood of the truly “Awful Disclosures” of Maria Monk, I had formed no very definite opinion previous to entering the province. Indeed, I had not read the book in any other manner than by an occa-

sional and  
read much  
strained in  
believer, and  
lations of h  
than otherwi

True the  
to bring the  
dened of ou  
frightful abo  
nuns of Mo  
Christian re  
have strayed  
error, or how  
cism of the  
successions o  
it to suppose  
sought in sol  
tations of the  
as its garb—  
ready and wi  
other hand, r  
Its monstrous  
work of Mari  
most estimabl  
christian piety  
record the ex  
religious belie  
other intelligen  
tions, endeavor  
was, without  
others, were f  
heard that ex  
York, and tha  
girl away, and  
Montreal. I  
and establish

sional and very cursory glance at a few of its pages. Still I had read much *from* and *of* it, and heard much more ; and I am constrained in candor to confess, that, although at times a partial believer, and at others a sceptic as to the truth of her fearful revelations of hypocrisy, lust, and blood, I was rather a believer than otherwise during the earlier part of my Canadian visit.

True the tale was most revolting, and it was not a little difficult to bring the mind to believe it possible, that even the most hardened of our species could be guilty, from year to year, of the frightful abominations charged by Miss Monk upon the priests and nuns of Montreal—much less that the professed ministers of the Christian religion,—of any faith,—however widely they might have strayed from the truth, or however deeply been plunged in error, or however much involved in the gross and mystical fanaticism of the “scarlet lady”—could have been guilty of the horrible successions of crimes imputed to them. Still more difficult was it to suppose it possible that woman, gentle woman—who had sought in solitude a protection against the corruptions and temptations of the world—assuming a name indicative of purity as well as its garb—could resign themselves by whole communities, as the ready and willing instruments of lust and murder. But on the other hand, my prejudices against the Catholic faith were strong. Its monstrous corruptions in the old world were notorious. The work of Maria Monk I knew to have been written by one of our most estimable citizens—a gentleman of character and approved christian piety—who had taken every pains, as he supposed, to record the exact truth. I knew from his own lips, that he was a religious believer of all that he had thus written. I knew that other intelligent and pious gentlemen, had, by repeated examinations, endeavored to detect the girl’s imposture, if impostor she was, without success. I knew that these men, and multitudes of others, were firm believers in the truth of her revelations. I had heard that emissaries from the priests were prowling about New York, and that several attempts had been made to spirit the poor girl away, and bring her once more forcibly within their power at Montreal. I had heard of her repeated offers to go to Montreal and establish the truth of her disclosures by examinations—which

propositions had been refused. I had been taught to regard the mysterious silence of the accused as ominous of evil, and had been assured by numerous publications, that circumstances numerous and strong had transpired, going to show that extensive alterations within the nunnery, had been made, for the purpose of preventing detection, should an examination ever take place. A variety of incidents, moreover, had been communicated to me as facts, while on the way to Montreal, which had materially strengthened the impression upon my mind, arising from this formidable array of circumstances, until I had almost arrived at the belief, that, after all, there might be more of truth in the tale than I had been willing at first to admit.

I soon ascertained, however, that such was by no means the opinion of the citizens of Montreal. I did not indeed expect to find the people generally, or even the half of them, believers in the entire revelations of the fair fugitive. But having been assured, from time to time, by the publishing friends of the interesting victim, that her work was causing some excitement in that capital, and that the army of believers would be vastly greater but for the terror in which the Protestants were held by the Romanists, and the danger they would incur by the expression of any opinion unfavorable to them, I did expect to meet now and then with some one courageous believer, with a multitude of others stealing timidly along, looking unutterable things, and shivering and shuddering at every apparition of cowl and cassock as though expecting every moment to be seized and pulled to pieces with hot pincers. But it was not so. Such a city of sceptics, in all that pertained to the disclosures of the wronged frail one, was never before seen. Nay, more, so perfectly absurd and ridiculous did the people with one accord consider the whole affair, that they seemed to look upon the intelligent denizens of the United States, as laboring under a widely extended monomania! There was but one voice upon the subject—protestants and catholics—those of every and all denominations, born and bred upon the spot—men of intelligence and unquestioned piety—those who had passed the open gates of the Hotel Dieu, or looked from their casements over its frowning walls every day of their lives—were all stubborn

unbelievers that I was a in Montreal dently afraid tual demons

But the the narrativ take a surv mities were twice the n who were in supposed ad tion and ac of numbers Perhaps no Catholic es fearful Hote to come.

The frier President of to whose k visit was to the Grey Si Youville, as aged. It o Pierre, by residence of requisite off building for convent is passed thro kept. Both blind, and were many versed, had at the adva born in the



unbelievers;—and I may add in this place, instead of elsewhere, that I was able to hear of two believers in the “Awful Disclosures” in Montreal, one of whom, as will be seen in the sequel, was evidently afraid to visit the nunnery, lest he should be forced by actual demonstration to change his opinion!

But the fact that the whole town and province disbelieved the narrative of Miss Monk, was no good reason why I should not take a survey of the establishment, in which the reported enormities were occurring---more especially as there were at least twice the number on the Yankee side of the line, (that is to be) who were most devout believers of the whole. And as for any supposed advantages derived by the former from their near location and acquaintanceship with the accused, did not the increase of numbers on the other side, bring the balance to a equipoise? Perhaps not: but I was determined in any event to visit the Catholic establishments generally, and look as closely into the fearful Hotel Dieu as the guardians of its portals would allow me to come.

The friends accompanying us were John Frothingham, Esq., President of the City Bank, of Montreal, and Duncan Fisher, Esq., to whose kind attentions we were greatly indebted. Our first visit was to the *Hospital General des Sœurs Grises*, a convent of the Grey Sisters—an institution founded in 1750, by Madame de Youville, as a refuge for the infirm poor, for invalids, and the destitute aged. It occupies a space of 678 feet along the little river St. Pierre, by nearly the same depth, containing a convent for the residence of the nuns, a depot, ample wards for both sexes, all the requisite offices for such an extensive establishment, and a detached building for persons laboring under diseases of the mind. This convent is governed by a superior and thirty-four sisters. We passed through the wards, which were spacious, and well aired and kept. Both departments were filled with the lame, the halt and the blind, and every species of decrepitude, and among the subjects were many who were very old. One of these, with whom we conversed, had not only been many years an inmate, but was cheerful at the advanced age of one hundred and four years—having been born in the same year with Washington. The eyes of the old

centenarian brightened at the recollection, as though it was no mean honor even to have drawn his first breath in the same year with such a man. It was a gratifying spectacle to observe the kindness and attention received by these aged and infirm fellow-beings whom misfortune had thrown upon the benevolence of this community : and however much we may deplore the errors of their religious faith, we could not but admire their zeal in alleviating the distresses of suffering humanity.

From these apartments we were next led into the rooms occupied as an orphan asylum, or foundling hospital—I am not certain which ; perhaps both. In the first division we found twenty or thirty boys of ten years and under, and a like number of girls in the second. They were all cheerful, but much more vivacity was exhibited in the second ; characteristic alike of females and the French. In each of the apartments visited, articles of fancy needlework were produced, sales of which are made to visitors for the benefit of the institution.

We entered the Grey Nunnery at 11 o'clock ; just as the sisters had gone to dinner. The nuns and the priests, at the seminary, dine at the same hour. They take a very light breakfast at half past 4, consisting of a piece of bread and cup of tea ; dine at 11, and are summoned to the chapel for their mid-day devotion at 12. With the ringing of the bell, we, by request, were conducted to the chapel ; where the nuns, having entered first, were already upon their knees in a column of two deep in the centre aisle. They told their beads, and repeated their prayers in chorus, and having concluded, rose at a signal from the superior in the gallery, wheeled round to the right and left, and returned ; scarce raising their eyes from the polished floor. They were generally middle-aged or young women.

The habit of the grey sisters consists of a dress of drab bombazine, made in the fashion of our Quaker friends, only that the sleeves are long and ample, *a la Bishop*, terminated with broad cuffs of the same material. They wear a black Italian crape cap, with a plain border of crape, lined with black silk. This cap, too, is after the Quaker fashion. While in the nunnery, I observed that the skirt is always turned up, and fastened under the

waist being going in p were not t

The cha none of w The altar freshly ga fragment c I do not r framed wit There are worship, as of the cony gin were th of both nu of gold and ing to the honor of th representat inspire mos adoration w glory, and opportunity against allo the Trinity ing the Sav

From the " Awful D which, from in this city by " gorgon broad and kind compa time, these A very civi the hospital

waist behind with a hook and eye. We saw them afterward going in procession to the cathedral, and then the skirts, I believe, were not thus turned up; but am not quite certain.

The chapel is a very neat apartment, well supplied with pictures, none of which are good, and for the most part they are very bad. The altar was richly gilded, and adorned with vases of various freshly gathered flowers. Among the relics displayed, was a fragment cut from the veil of the sacred statue of the Virgin, if I do not misrecollect; of very great antiquity. It is carefully framed within glass, together with the certificates of its authenticity. There are various other emblems used in the Catholic mode of worship, as well in the Chapel as in all the principal departments of the convent; among which crucifixes and pictures of the Virgin were the most frequent. In several of the rooms, moreover, of both nunneries, were waxen dolls, dressed out in tawdry finery of gold and silver lace, ribbons, spangles, flowers, &c., according to the different tastes of the nuns who had made them in honor of the infant Saviour. To devout Protestant eyes such representations cannot but be viewed with regret, as calculated to inspire most grovelling and unworthy ideas of the great object of adoration who was declared to be "the brightness of his Father's glory, and the express image of his person." I took a suitable opportunity to remonstrate with one of their higher ecclesiastics, against allowing such unworthy emblems of the second person in the Trinity; but he said if the nuns chose that method of honoring the Saviour, it was at least harmless. I thought differently.

From the Grey Nunnery we drove to the terrible theatre of the "Awful Disclosures"—the Hotel Dieu itself—the portals of which, from the publications of Maria Monk and her collaborateurs in this city, we might very well have expected to find guarded by "gorgons, hydras and chimeras dire." But it was not so. The broad and ample gate-way into the yard was wide open, as our kind companions assured us it always had been during the day-time, these thirty years—and how much longer they could not tell. A very civil-spoken man met us at the door and conducted us into the hospital. This now so celebrated institution fronts upon St.

Paul street, on the east, extending along that street 324 English feet, by 468 feet in depth on St. Joseph street, from which latter we entered. The whole buildings belonging to, and connected with the establishment, include the hospital, the convent, or cloister, a chapel, kitchen, bake house, stables and a cemetery. A large garden is likewise attached. It was founded in 1664, by the Dutchess of Bouillon—as a hospital for the reception of the sick and diseased poor of both sexes, and without regard to religious creeds, and is conducted by a Superior and thirty-six nuns. Its funds are chiefly derived from some landed estate belonging to it, but the income is scarcely sufficient, and contributions from other sources, together with the avails of their own industry, help to augment their means of supply.

Notwithstanding the favorable appearance of all that we saw, and the universal scepticism before spoken of existing among the people, I cannot deny the fact, that the publications already referred to, had in some degree prejudiced our minds against the inmates, and rendered us suspicious of almost every thing we were to see. On entering the first ward, Mr. F. enquired of the nurse in attendance for Miss Beckwith, one of the sisterhood who speaks English, and with whom he was acquainted. After a few moments she came and we were introduced to her. She received us with great kindness. Her whole appearance is extremely agreeable. She conducted us to the chapel, through both wards of the hospital, and through the apothecary's apartment. Every variety of disease finds alleviation here—without any question being asked as to sect, or country. If laboring under a disease which is not contagious the patient is received on application, and when restored, is dismissed without any compensation, or any questions being asked. The beds and rooms were in perfect order, each bearing the name of a Catholic saint; a male, if in the men's apartment, and female in that of the women. The sick lay quietly in their respective beds, neatly curtained; looking as if the hand of friendship and female sympathy had smoothed and arranged them. All was still and serene.

Can these walls, thought I, witness so much self-denial and patience, so much toil and watching, without expectation of fee or

reward on  
it is a sha  
as these h  
good, whic  
bable—is  
criminal so  
upon cases  
too, which  
its subjects  
conceals a  
offend? A  
feeling ex  
a permane  
release the  
F. mention  
if she kne  
reputed as  
possible th  
of patients  
book, thou  
said she l  
that time  
that withi  
often inqu  
She told  
she had be  
excited so  
told her sh  
selves of  
Magdalen  
Ray was  
formerly l

It was  
understood  
of the "A  
she had n  
of its cor

reward on earth, and yet be the abode of vice and profligacy which it is a shame even to name? Is it possible for beings depraved as these have been reported to be, to find that pleasure in doing good, which sustains them amidst all their privations? Is it probable—is it at all reconcilable—that persons living in habits of criminal sensuality, can be found so disciplined in spirit as to attend upon cases of disease most revolting, and for that class of society, too, which exhibits disease in its most revolting features, because its subjects are destitute of refined feelings, and that delicacy which conceals as much as possible what has a tendency to disgust or offend? And this course of conduct is not an occasional gush of feeling exhibited before the world for effect, but is undertaken as a permanent employment, from which sickness or death only can release them. As these thoughts passed through my mind, Mr. F. mentioned Miss Monk's book to Miss Beckwith, and asked her if she knew the lady who had written it. She replied that the reputed author never had been there as a nun, though it was possible that she might have been in the hospital, as the names of patients were never inquired. She said she had not read the book, though she had heard of many things contained in it. She said she had herself taken the veil ten years since, and during that time had never heard of Maria Monk. She then observed that within the last few months strangers visiting the hospital had often inquired if there was a nun with them named Jane Ray. She told them she never had heard of one by that name since she had been there, but the question being so often put, at length excited some curiosity, and induced her to ask the Superior, who told her she had never been there, and they then bethought themselves of making an inquiry of Mrs. M'Donel, who kept the Magdalen Asylum. Mrs. M'D. immediately replied that Jane Ray was then in her establishment, and that Maria Monk had formerly been an inmate there also.

It was then, for the first time, and from Mrs. M'Donel, if I understood Miss Beckwith correctly, that they received intelligence of the "Awful Disclosures." In continuation, she remarked, that she had never read the book herself; but from what she had heard of its contents, she should suppose that no one could write such

details, unless very depraved; and a pure-minded person could not have imagined them. When it was told her that the book was believed by many in the states, she said "the Protestants hate the Catholics so much, that they are willing to believe every thing said against them." "But," she added, "how can they believe such statements as these disclosures, when Mr. Perkins has examined the cloister,—for he is a very decided Protestant, and in no wise favorable to our religion." Still, on asking her if we could be permitted to extend our observations into other apartments, she said no. This nunnery was a cloister; and neither priest nor layman, man or woman, was ever permitted to enter farther, unless by an express order from the Bishop. Thus in part was the New York story confirmed, that no examination of the nunnery itself—its heavy iron doors and dark passages—its rooms of prostitution and vaults of gloom—would be allowed.

In closing this account of our first visit, however, I must be permitted *en passant* to note the fine condition and beautiful order of the apothecary's apartment. It is extensive and arranged in a manner that would gladden the sight of the New York college of Pharmacy. The jars and gallipots are all of the ancient translucent dark-blue and white china, of the same size and pattern, rendering the shelves perfectly uniform. Nothing could have been more neatly and beautifully arranged than the various articles making up the assortment of medicinal preparations in this department. The retorts, bottles, vials, and a hundred descriptions of fancy glass, containing drops, extracts, essences, solutions, &c., &c., comprising an ample store for every bodily ache and evil "which flesh is heir to," were disposed with the nicest taste and skill. Two of the nuns are in constant attendance on this establishment, manufacturing and preparing medicine. They also cup and bleed. The physician in attendance merely prescribes, and they execute his orders. Two of the nuns are also in constant attendance upon each ward of the hospital, night and day; they take their turns, and in a community of only thirty-six, the occasion does not seldom come round.

Thus ended our first visit to the Hotel Dieu—having seen nothing of "masks, hatchets, racks, and vipers," nor experienced

any thing  
cent III.,  
ceed no fu  
and myster  
lievers in  
might have  
some prett  
beds, for al  
ceeded nex  
north, on th  
street, and  
the Semina  
intermediat  
fice, and is  
world, and  
old in inte  
234. It wa  
to the Virgi  
chitecture is  
massivo to  
25 feet wid  
east window  
broad. Th  
by a fine te  
are compar  
to the exten  
dor of decc  
of Baltimo.  
Baltimore,  
persons. M  
place, will  
noble edific  
ment of w  
the Cathed  
gation as  
small for th

any thing to remind us of the *sanctum officium*, of Pope Innocent III., or of Torquemada. Still we had been permitted to proceed no further than the hospitals—all beyond was secret, silent and mysterious. We had heard no groans; but some of the believers in Maria Monk may suppose that half a dozen infants might have been very gently smothered, during our visit, and some pretty rebellious nun trodden to death between two featherbeds, for all that. Nevertheless, we took our departure, and proceeded next to the Cathedral standing a few rods farther to the north, on the left of St. Joseph street, fronting upon Notre Dame street, and directly upon a diagonal line from the Hotel Dieu to the Seminary of the Priests—the Cathedral well-nigh filling the intermediate block between them. The Cathedral is a new edifice, and is in some respects the most splendid temple in the *new* world, and as said a late foreign traveller, only surpassed by the *old* in interior grandeur. Its length is 225 feet, and its breadth 234. It was commenced in 1824, finished in 1829, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary. The height of its walls is 112 feet. The architecture is of the rich Gothic of the 13th century. It has six massive towers, between which is a promenade along the roof 25 feet wide, elevated 112 feet. There are seven altars, and the east window behind the grand altar is 70 feet high, by 33 feet broad. The other windows are 36 feet by 10. It is surrounded by a fine terrace, and the chime of bells, the clocks, altars, &c. are comparatively rich. But as a whole, the interior is not equal to the exterior, nor by any means equal, in point of taste, splendor of decoration, and beauty of its paintings to the Cathedral of Baltimore. This structure is larger, however, than that of Baltimore, being sufficiently capacious to accommodate 12,000 persons. My reasons for the particularity of this description in this place, will appear in the sequel. I attended high mass in this noble edifice on two Sabbath mornings, before the commencement of worship in the protestant churches. On both occasions the Cathedral was filled by as attentive and well-ordered a congregation as I have ever seen in New York. The organ is too small for the place; but aided by other instruments, and a full

choir around the great altar, the music was as deep, rich and solemn as the big "base of the ocean."

The seminary of St. Sulpice, situated upon the corner of Francois-Xavier and Notre Dame street, opening upon the latter, and directly west of the cathedral, was next visited. This is the general residence of the priests of Montreal—whose practice it is, according to Maria Monk, to be continually visiting the Hote' Dieu, for purposes of seduction and murder, by the subterranean passage, which, if it exists, must lead directly under the stupendous pile of the cathedral, just described. This seminary extends 342 feet upon Notre Dame street, and 449 on Francois-Xavier street. It was founded in 1657, by the Abbe Quetus, who was sent out by the seminary of St. Sulpice, in Paris. The original object of the institution was the education of youth, through all departments, including the higher branches of philosophy and mathematics. It has an able superior, and professors of eminence in the different sciences, who are said to pursue a judicious plan of general instruction. In order to extend its usefulness, a new college has been erected by the seminary in the Recollet suburbs—a large and handsome structure.

I was introduced, at the Seminary, to many of the clergy, and some of the dignitaries of the church—among whom were the lord bishop M'Donald of Upper Canada and the bishop of Recollet, both being on a visit to the lower province. I was also introduced to Father Richards, who figures in the "Awful Disclosures" as one of the most humane of the priests at the murder of the nun St. Francis.—Father Richards is a short fat personage, has a mild blue eye, and is exceedingly fair-spoken. He was once a methodist minister in Virginia; but conceiving the project of converting the catholic clergy of Montreal to the true faith, he proceeded thither for that purpose. But in the end he was as badly off as the count O'Reilly, who went to take Algiers—Algiers took him! Bishop M'Donald is a Scotch gentleman of the old school; affable, intelligent, and for a Catholic, not intolerant. He allows his people to read the Bible, and gives away all that he can obtain for that object. In passing down the St. Lawrence with him to Quebec, I found him to be a most agreeable travelling companion.

The sub-  
introduced  
entered fre-  
scious inno-  
or about, t-  
ment, the ic-  
cerity, and  
sion to visi-  
repeated w-  
could be p-  
the Bishop  
But Bishop  
my views, a  
sary order,  
that my onl-  
upon the de-  
work of it.

The mor-  
seem, that t-  
investigation  
previous de-  
and unconn-  
the priests  
tices imput-  
contrary, th-  
slander, w-  
or the diste-  
frailty, sho-  
much entit-  
could not b-  
to make a  
only arrive  
to aid in g-  
rection. I  
the truth,  
would be  
villany.



The subject of Maria Monk's "Awful Disclosures" having been introduced at the Seminary, those of the clergy who spoke English entered freely upon it, without hesitation, and with an air of conscious innocence. Having intimated that there was nothing of, in, or about, the Hotel Dieu, respecting which they desired concealment, the idea first seriously occurred to me of putting their sincerity, and that of the nuns, to the test, by applying for permission to visit the cloister, and make a thorough scrutiny. They repeated what had been said to us by the nuns, that no person could be permitted to enter the cloister without an order from the Bishop of Montreal, who was then absent from the city. But Bishop M'Donald and Father Richards entered at once into my views, and promised their good offices in obtaining the necessary order, as soon as the bishop should return. I assured them that my only desire was to arrive at the truth, and that if I entered upon the duty, I should not be satisfied without making thorough work of it. And thus I left them.

The more I reflected upon the subject, the more evident did it seem, that the cause of truth and justice required at my hands an investigation of this kind, placed there as I was, without any previous design of making such a visit, and wholly uncommitted, and unconnected with any of the parties to the controversy. If the priests and the nuns, were actually guilty of the fearful practices imputed to them, the truth should be known. If, on the contrary, the horrible stories respecting them were not true, the slander, whether originating in the malice of a wicked woman, or the distempered imagination of one who added insanity to her frailty, should be arrested. In any event, the Catholics were as much entitled to justice, as any other sect of Christians; and I could not but hope and believe, that in the event of being allowed to make a thorough investigation of the premises, I could not only arrive at a satisfactory conclusion myself, but should be able to aid in giving the public mind in my own country a proper direction. Should it in the end appear that Maria Monk had told the truth, no punishment ever invented by the *Holy Inquisition* would be too severe for such lustful, bloody, and hypocritical villany. But, on the other hand, should it be apparent that they

were the victims of calumny, it was high time that the crusade should be at an end; since I could perceive nothing more commendable in Protestant, than in Catholic persecution. Entertaining and pondering these views, I sought and obtained an interview with the Rev. Mr. PERKINS, of the American Presbyterian church; the able, zealous and pious successor of the lamented CHRISTMAS in that city; and a son of the late Hon. Enoch Perkins, of Hartford.—Mr. P. warmly approved of my design. He had himself visited the cloister, as one of a committee, in July, and was smarting under the cruel attacks of the friends of Maria Monk in this city. He was therefore exceedingly anxious that I should have the testimony of my own senses, to the correctness of the conclusions at which he had arrived, or discover to him his error if he was wrong. He did not hesitate to express to me his perfect conviction, however, that an examination would bring me to the unshaken conclusion, that, however bad the Catholics may be in other respects, or in other countries, they are entirely innocent in this matter. There was no mistake in his opinion upon the subject. He had resided there several years; was well acquainted with the general character of the priests and people; as also by common fame with the character of Maria Monk; and he did not hesitate to pronounce her disclosures the most entire and atrocious collection of lies that could be conceived. Thus believing—nay, thus knowing—he had endeavored as strongly as he could by letters to the writer of Maria's book, to prevent its publication. He had admonished him of the falsity of her tales, and implored him to desist.

Other gentlemen, of different churches, were also consulted.—Their opinions were the same, both as it respected the character of the disclosures, and the propriety of my proposed examination. The result was, that I resolved on making the attempt; and returning to Montreal from Quebec on Saturday morning the 23d ultimo, I was informed that an order for the admission of Mr. Frothingham, Mrs. Stone and myself into the cloister, had been issued by the bishop on the preceding day. A gentleman from Richmond, (Va.) Mr. Shepard, and his lady, having understood our design, obtained an order through a friend, on that morning, to be permitted to accompany us in the visitation.

The edi  
in calling  
introduce  
gyman rec  
gation in t  
tleman sho  
is neverthe  
justice to  
appointed  
me with a  
that his n  
opening th  
not necess  
versation t  
cient for th  
that his po  
were he to  
pleasant s  
some of t  
trovery on  
which he h  
denied him  
taneous of  
letter was  
into the N  
sion to sea  
been refu  
was my in  
ination of  
I assured  
to make a  
priests ha  
end shoul  
whole str  
lift every  
door—sea  
sage.—M

The editors of the *Montreal Gazette* and the *Ami du Peuple* in calling for the present narrative, have both taken occasion to introduce the name of the Rev. Mr. Clary, a congregational clergyman recently from this state, and now the pastor of a congregation in that city. Regretting as I do, that the name of that gentleman should have been thus brought before the public, the duty is nevertheless devolved upon me of making an explanation, in justice to both of us, and to all. On the morning of the day appointed for the exploration of the nunnery, Mr. Clary favored me with a call, and gave me the first information I had received, that his name had been associated with mine, in the order for opening the cloister of the Hotel Dieu for our inspection. It is not necessary, were it even proper, to give a detail of all the conversation that passed between us. An abstract will be all-sufficient for the purpose in hand. Mr. Clary informed me frankly, that his position was peculiar, and he seemed apprehensive that were he to accept the invitation, it might place him in an unpleasant situation. He said his name had already appeared in some of the New York publications in connection with the controversy on this subject—a letter of his having been published, in which he had declared that admittance into the cloister had been denied him; and he evidently apprehended that the present spontaneous offer had been made to entrap him. He said that that letter was strictly true, as he had once been promised admission into the Nunnery, but when he subsequently applied for permission to search the building in company with Maria Monk, he had been refused. He was particularly desirous to know whether it was my intention to make merely a cursory and superficial examination of the premises, or to make thorough work of it. In reply, I assured him repeatedly, that my determination was inflexible, to make as thorough an investigation as could be desired—that the priests had given me to understand that every facility for that end should be granted, and that I was resolved to scrutinize the whole structure, in all its ramifications, from garret to cellar—to lift every trap door—to inspect every secret vault—unbar every door—search every cellar—and thread every subterranean passage.—Mr. Clary did not admit that he was a *believer* in Miss

Monk's book, but he was evidently not a *disbeliever*. Among the objections he started, was the probability that were we to make the visit, we should be called upon to write upon the subject. To which I replied that I could perceive no objection to that; should the examination be full, and free, and fair, we could say so. And, on the other hand, should we leave the institution unsatisfied, there need be no hesitation in proclaiming that fact likewise. But he intimated his apprehensions that we should be deceived by the wiles of those with whom we were to have to do, and repeated his reluctance to place himself in a position that would compel him to write any thing upon the subject. We parted before he had determined what course to pursue, with an understanding that I should call upon him in the course of the morning, and apprise him of the hour of entering upon the investigation. This engagement was fulfilled, but Mr. C. was undetermined whether to go or not. Being very anxious that he should make one of the party, I urged him to accompany us—but was obliged to leave him again in a state of uncertainty. At the hour appointed he called at my hotel, and stated that on the whole he thought it best to decline the invitation. I hinted to him the unpleasant dilemma in which he might be involved by the refusal.—But to no purpose. He retired, and I saw him no more.

The hour appointed for commencing our researches, was two o'clock, and the residue of the morning was devoted to the study of the latest edition of the "Awful Disclosures," which is accompanied by the drawings of the premises as laid down in the tablets of Maria Monk's memory, and for a copy of which I was indebted to the politeness of Mr. Clary. A few passages for special reference were marked in pencil, and the leaves turned down at others. But my determination was to make the examination book in hand, and refer to its pages as occasion might require. Such was the course pursued.

Punctual to the appointment, we arrived at five minutes after two, and were received in the 'apothecary' by the assistant superior Miss Weeks' an American lady, and two other sisters, who had been designated to attend us. I inquired for Miss Beckwith, also from the United States, whose parents reside in the

neighborhood made her acquaintance. She is certainly I have ever been possessive of a voice harmonious and presumed firm were fully able to test the New York. nothing showed the institution of their mislead me on my own pleasure neither disapproved institute show that it was true and that the Lady Superior confined to the have been

ever, he had We then joined by accompanied their respective Having passed the cloister, and first story. readily opened either storied from floor to any alterations painting, forgetting the sequel

er. Among  
 were we to  
 the subject.  
 ion to that;  
 we could  
 the institu-  
 aiming that  
 it we should  
 e to have to  
 position that  
 . We part-  
 with an un-  
 of the morn-  
 e investiga-  
 and determin-  
 should make  
 was obliged  
 our appoint-  
 he thought  
 unpleasant  
 —But to no  
 s, was two  
 p the study  
 hich is ac-  
 own in the  
 hich I was  
 ssages for  
 res turned  
 examina-  
 it require.  
 utos after  
 assistant  
 er sisters,  
 for Miss  
 ide in the

neighborhood of Batavia; she was immediately sent for, and soon made her appearance. Our meeting was like that of old friends. She is certainly one of the most prepossessing ladies with whom I have ever met. Her countenance is full of intelligence, and expressive of great tenderness and sympathy, and the tones of her voice harmonise with these qualities. I remarked to them that I presumed from what had been dropped at our former visit, they were fully apprised of the object of our call—being, if possible, to test the truth or falsehood of Maria Monk's publications in New York. I informed them that I should be satisfied with nothing short of a minute examination of any and every part of the institution. I said to them, frankly, that I had been admonished of their arts of deception, and had been told that they would mislead me at every turn, and throw dust in my eyes at their own pleasure; and that consequently I trusted they would be neither displeased nor surprised if the scrutiny I was about to institute should seem over-nice and particular. They replied that it was their desire to have the investigation satisfactory to me, and that the keys and their assistance were at my disposal. The Lady Superior, (sister Lapilleur Devoisy,) they informed me, was confined to her apartment by indisposition—otherwise it would have been her pleasure to receive us in person. She would, however, be happy to receive us in her own apartment.

We then commenced our travels and researches—being soon joined by several additional members of the sisterhood, who accompanied us through our examination. Others we met in their respective apartments, busied in their regular occupations. Having passed through the hospitals as before, we entered the cloister, and proceeded through the various apartments of the first story. Every door, of every room, closet and pantry, was readily opened at my request, and there was not an apartment, in either story, which I did not examine with the closest scrutiny, from floor to ceiling, to note whether there had or had not been any alterations—any removal of partitions, closing of doors, new painting, or suspicious whitewashing, or any such things—not forgetting one truth, inserted by the amanuensis of Maria, in the sequel of her latest edition, that “*whatever alterations may*

*be attempted, there are changes which no mason or carpenter can make, and effectually conceal."* But in this story there had been no changes of any kind. The work and the fixtures were all, evidently, time worn and ancient.

There were, however, trap-doors in several of the apartments—several more than are specified in the drawings of Maria Monk, Every one of these trap-doors I opened myself, and into every one of the vaults I descended, sometimes alone, but more frequently accompanied by Messrs. Frothingham and Shepard. These vaults were usually store-rooms for the accommodation of the particular apartments immediately above. Every wall was carefully examined, both as to its appearance, the texture of the mortar, &c. &c. After these examinations were ended, the sisters took us into the yards, and conducted us into the cellars and vaulted rooms. The same scrutiny was every where made, and the texture of the mortar tried by an iron-pointed cane. Every door and passage way was opened and examined, with the like results.

We now re-entered the convent, and ascended to the next story, examining every apartment with the most deliberate and eagle-eyed attention. We visited the cells of the nuns, and examined their furniture. The unsophisticated reader may perhaps think these "cells" are very dark and gloomy places, with stone floors, and locks and bars, and grates. No such thing. They are neat little apartments, containing a single bed with green curtains and counterpanes, two old-fashioned high-backed chairs, a little desk, with a small case for books, and within which is also a crucifix. The books, so far as we looked at them were such as good protestants might become still better by reading. Having ascended to the attic, we had now examined every part except one of the long attic rooms, into which I looked carefully through a glass window at the head of the stairway—Miss Weeks having forgotten to bring the key to the door. The room was used for drying clothes, for which purpose, as it was well lighted, I saw the necessary fixtures, and I did not think it necessary to send the lady down all the stairs for the key.

Soon after  
 sent to the  
 which we w  
 rheumatism.  
 somewhat a  
 urbanity, na  
 accompany  
 the ease, sim  
 bred and tru  
 er, possessin  
 were all affa  
 very unlike  
 cloister. Th  
 us to suppos  
 children, or t  
 of their bodi  
 costume of t  
 The dress is  
 sleeves; the  
 collar, reach  
 across the to  
 is a white lin  
 to the eye-b  
 black veil is  
 black Italian  
 way down th  
 veil, nor the  
 those of the  
 unbecoming  
 In the rea  
 four or five  
 pleasant wa  
 them, in ba  
 place their  
 smile! Th  
 some of the  
 were intro

Soon after we commenced our investigations, we were presented to the lady superior, at the door of her apartment, into which we were admitted. She was suffering from an attack of rheumatism. She is a lady of dignity and refinement of manner; somewhat advanced in years. She received us with the utmost urbanity, nay, with cordiality; and regretted not being able to accompany us through the institution. Indeed the nuns have all the ease, simplicity, dignity, and grace which distinguish the high bred and truly genteel. I have rarely seen so many ladies together, possessing, in so great a degree, the charm of manner. They were all affability and kindness. Cheerfulness was universal, and very unlike the notions commonly entertained of the gloom of the cloister. Their faces were too often wreathed in smiles to allow us to suppose they were soon to assist in smothering their own children, or that those sweet spirits were doomed to be trodden out of their bodies by the rough-shod priests of the seminary. The costume of the black nuns is different from what I had supposed. The dress is of black bombazine, with ample skirt, and bishop sleeves; the neck dress consists of a large square white linen collar, reaching up to the chin; to this is attached a strap passing across the top of the head, to which the bandeau is fastened. This is a white linen band bound round the forehead, and reaching down to the eye-brows, so as to conceal the hair entirely.—To this the black veil is attached, which is made of a large double square of black Italian crape, and reaches from the top of the bandeau half way down the skirt behind. The face is not at all covered by the veil, nor the front of the person. The skirts are turned up like those of the grey nuns. The *tout ensemble* is dignified, not very unbecoming and rather graceful.

In the recreation room we were introduced to the novices, some four or five. The conversation was gay and cheerful, and so pleasant was their laughter at some of our remarks, that I asked them, in badinage, what right they had to laugh—that in such a place their business must be to look grave and gloomy, and never smile! The greater number of the nuns are advanced in life, and some of them are very aged. In the infirmary of the cloister we were introduced to quite an aged member of the community.

Although an invalid for many years, she was cheerful and agreeable; receiving us with marks of kind consideration. Indeed I have never witnessed in any community or family more unaffected cheerfulness and good humor, nor more satisfactory evidence of entire confidence, esteem and harmony among each other.

Among the instances of innocent sportiveness which occurred, proving that the merry mischief of woman does not always leave her on taking the veil, was the following: I had been diligently looking for the "purgatory," as laid down in Maria's book. The sisters told me I must find it. At length we came to a small apartment, less ancient than the other wood-work, built out from the wall, in one corner of a large room in the apartment in which the hired women, seamstresses, spinners, &c., were at work. The door was locked and there was no window, except a square hole cut through the partition deals, high up from the floor. "Ah," I exclaimed; "Miss Weeks what have you here?" "Nothing"—said she with an arch smile;—"nothing—but—a poor nun doing penance!" "That spinning wheel," I remarked, "would be penance enough for many young ladies in our country. But give us the keys" "No," she said; "you must look for yourself." Taking a chair, I thereupon climbed up to the dark hole, and thrusting my head through, discovered that the mysterious cell was a store room for loaf-sugar hanging round the walls, and a few barrels of other family supplies. And this was all the "purgatory" discovered by us.

And here, perhaps, I may as well remark as elsewhere, that in the course of our inspection I took frequent occasion to refer to the drawings and the pages of the "awful disclosures," and I am constrained to say, that I was utterly unable, throughout, to discern any mark, or sign, or trace of resemblance to any thing she has laid down or described, other than the external localities, which nobody could well mistake. But so far as it regards the whole interior, neither I nor my companions could discover, from the drawings, the least evidence that the author had ever been within the walls of the cloister. By way of excusing the inaccuracies—or rather the total and all but universal dissimilarity of the map—the friends of Maria first assert that great changes have been made

in the building claim—"Oh perfect accuracy the best that be replied, Maria herself, th may be well not to be able which she pr apartments c been enacted that the only are said to b Mrs. McDon visit and in closed.

Having de us that the cellar under explored. the convent, my suspicion that cellar, where we was thereup was immedi was forthwit done, and another cel part of the of the book, one way, a asked if I but as it is cared about directed to and myself



and agree-  
Indeed I  
unaffected  
evidence of  
er.

occurred,  
ways leave  
diligently  
book. The  
small apart-  
t from the  
t in which  
e at work.  
t a square  
or. "Ah,"  
Nothing"—

nun doing  
ld be pen-  
give us the  
Taking a  
ng my head  
e room for  
ls of other  
discovered

ere, that in  
to refer to  
' and I am  
to discern  
ng she has  
cies, which  
the whole  
e, from the  
een within  
curacies—  
ho map—  
een made

in the building ; and if that is not sufficient, they imploringly ex-claim—"Oh what can a poor girl do? We do not pretend to perfect accuracy—but she has given drawings from recollection, the best that were in her power." To the first excuse it may be replied, without fear of contradiction from any one but Maria herself, that there have been no changes. To the second it may be well said that the girl must be an incorrigible blockhead not to be able to remember somewhat of the interior of a house in which she pretends to have been so long a resident, and in some apartments of which she maintains that such terrible scenes have been enacted. But she does not ; and it is a little remarkable that the only internal resemblance to the diagrams she has given, are said to be found in the recent Catholic Magdalen asylum of Mrs. McDonell, which was dissolved about a week before our visit. and in which the celebrated Jane Ray remained until it was closed.

Having descended again to the apóthecary, Miss Weeks informed us that the task was over. I told her that there was another cellar under the wing in which we then were, which I had not explored. She remarked that as that did not properly belong to the convent, my permission did not extend to it. For a moment my suspicions were awakened. I replied that I must explore that cellar, and the trap-door which I had just discovered near where we were, or my work was not done. Miss Beckwith was thereupon despatched to the Superior for permission, which was immediately and readily granted. The task of exploration was forthwith undertaken and executed. It was most thoroughly done, and we were now about to take leave, when I discovered another cellar door, leading from the outside directly into that part of the building from beneath which, according to the plan of the book, the secret subterranean passages lead to the seminary one way, and the Congregational (School) Nunnery the other. I asked if I might examine that cellar? Certainly, they said ; but as it is merely the kitchen cellar, we did not suppose you cared about looking into it. An Irish laborer near by was then directed to go into the kitchen for the keys, and Mr. Frothingham and myself were inducted by Pat into the receptacle of potatoes

and turnips—for such it proved to be. But here, true enough, we discovered what Maria calls “a great, gloomy iron door!” To be sure, it was in quite a different place from that designated by her. But it was locked, and would not yield to my attempts upon it. Perhaps, thought I, we shall find the range of prison cells here—poor nuns with gags, and a charnel house of skeletons. I told Pat he must open that door. Well, he said, he must do it upon the other side—and away he went. In a moment more, the massive iron turned upon its ponderous hinges, and lo! we were—let into the daylight on the other side, in a store room, I believe, open on one side. There was also a kitchen well in this cellar—small, and furnished with an old iron pump, and other rather dilapidated fixtures. Not supposing that the nuns would throw their murdered sisters and children into the spring from which they draw their water for their tea and cooking, I did not descend. The walls, however, as before, were most thoroughly examined, into every nook and corner—and I was compelled now to conclude my subterranean researches, without being able to stroll *under* the deep foundations of the cathedral, and startle the priests of the seminary by coming *up* through one of their own trap-doors!

I have already remarked, that the cellars in general were used for store-rooms. In one of them into which I descended through a trap-door, I found a number of large stone jugs. Recollecting that Maria had spoken of some vessels, which from her description, must have been carboys of sulphuric acid, used, as she intimates, with lime, to destroy the remains of the murdered victims, I examined these jugs. From the odor of the corks, and the scent of the jugs themselves, I presumed their contents had been syrups, essences, and medicinal decoctions for the sick and the apothecary. The only lime that I discovered, was in a hot-bed the gardener had been making, for radishes, I believe.

Thus ended this examination, in which we were most actively engaged for about three hours. The result is the most thorough conviction that Maria Monk is an arrant impostor—that she was never a nun, and was never within the walls of the cloister of the Hotel Dieu—and consequently that her disclosures are wholly and

unequivocal of a distempered depravity. There are no conclusions, though even though slumber of

These vices in a nunnery were so long a reign in the first place. The character of the noble, that they had them.—The out the corner or elsewhere. The credence to the remarks of “how important if visitors subject than especially the public she added portion of suffer, and end.” A man or woman institution all their others, who of one of

In answer Maria Monk to discover has been

unequivocally, from beginning to end, untrue—either the vagaries of a distempered brain, or a series of calumnies unequalled in the depravity of their invention, and unsurpassed in their enormity. There are those, I am well aware, who will not adopt this conclusion, though one should arise from the dead and attest it—even though “Noah, Daniel, and Job” were to speak from the slumber of ages and confirm it.

These will ask why, if the “disclosures” were not true, the nunnery was not at once thrown open to the public—why its doors were so long closed, and why did silence as to those charges so long reign within its walls? There are several reasons: In the first place, the tales were so improbable of themselves, and the character of Maria Monk herself so utterly worthless and detestable, that it was not deemed necessary to pay the least regard to them.—They did not suppose in Montreal, either within or without the convent, that there could be found in the United States, or elsewhere, persons so weak and so credulous as to lend the least credence to them. But the best answer is found in the sensible remarks of the nuns themselves. “You see,” said Miss Weeks, “how impossible it would be for us to conduct this establishment, if visitors were usually admitted into the cloister for no other object than the gratification of their own idle curiosity—more especially such crowds of visitors as we should have had after the publication of the work.” Proceeding with her conversation, she added—“We are constantly employed, and each has her portion of occupation. If our labors are interrupted, our sick must suffer, and the whole business of the establishment come to an end.” And besides all this—a man’s house is his castle, and what man or woman among us—or which of our hospitals, or public institutions, would consent to suspend their labors, and relinquish all their comforts, to gratify successive swarms of Canadians or others, whose curiosity might be stimulated by the scandalous tales of one of Mr. M’Dowell’s pupils?

In answer to my objection, that the drawings furnished by Maria Monk do not, so far as I or any one else has yet been able to discover, correspond with the internal fixtures and localities, it has been said, and will be said again, and again, that great altera-

tions have been made in the nunnery—that masons and carpenters and painters, have been at work these nine months; and that the newly escaped nun—(Frances Partridge) declares that so many alterations have been made during that period, that she should scarcely recognize the flaws herself. To this I answer, most emphatically, **IT IS NOT TRUE.** There have been no such alterations, either in the building within, or the vaults beneath, or the walls without. All things remain as they were. Let it here be borne in mind “*that whatever alterations may be attempted, there are changes which no mason or carpenter can make and effectually conceal.*” Impressed with this truth; and it is almost the only one I have been able to discover in the book, I went prepared upon this point. I thought it not unlikely that I might be mystified by paint and whitewash. But it was not so. There is not an outward wall, nor a cellar, nor a vault, that has been whitewashed. The mason-work is all, every where, of stone-work, ancient and massive. The mortar, moreover, has become every where so indurated in the lapse of time, as to be impenetrable as the stone it serves to cement together. No builder could break up an old stone wall, or partition, and remove it, or stop up a vault, or build up a gate-way, without leaving indubitable evidence of the new work, and the alterations. Could any builder in New York build up the doors and windows of the Bridewell, without the use of paint or whitewash, so as to prevent detection, or so as to make the new work in all respects correspond with the old? The thing is impossible.

Again; Maria Monk has laid down the track by which she says she escaped, and has given a narrative of the way she proceeded to get out, which, in the first place, the walls she must have climbed, prove to have been impossible, and to which the internal regulations of the house, as I believe, give a positive contradiction. By the course she has marked out on the map, she must have come first to within a few feet of the broad gate, always open in the day time, leading into St. Joseph street. In the yard where she then was, there are various doors opening into several parts of the buildings. Well—having been near the broad gate, she says she wheeled round to the right, almost crossed her track in

turning a w  
into Jean  
probable, b  
way. She  
wall some t  
or woman,

When re  
gentlemen  
Messrs. Va  
resorted to  
there then;  
say *it is no*  
no gate, and  
derman Wo  
the City Ha  
such works  
of Montreal  
difficulty of  
every nun h  
they can br  
health will  
white veil, a  
rare. The

Again, as  
Whence its  
hospitals wi  
sible? If su  
led under th  
described.  
deep.—The  
way existed  
ingham, and  
the progres  
was ever s  
There was  
the old Fr  
constructed

turning a wing, and finally escaped through the garden grounds into Jean Baptiste street. Now this whole tale is not only improbable, but absolutely impossible. There is no passage that way. She must have leaped a succession of walls; the outer wall some twenty feet high; walls which no unaided mortal, man or woman, could have surmounted.

When reminded of these facts by Messrs. Jones and Le Clerc, gentlemen from Montreal who had an interview with Maria at Messrs. Van Nostrand & Dwight's book store, in August, she resorted to the usual subterfuge, that there were a door and a gate there then; but intimating that they had been altered! Again I say *it is not true!* The walls have stood a century; there was no gate, and no passage-way has been filled up. As well might Alderman Woodruff send a bevy of masons to build up the portals of the City Hall, and the people of New York not know it, as that such works could have been executed in Montreal, and the people of Montreal kept in ignorance of the fact. But whence this great difficulty of escaping? There are plenty of doors and gates, and every nun has a key at her side. Their restraint is voluntary, and they can break their vow and retire if they please. Or, if their health will not bear the confinement, they can leave after the white veil, and before taking the black. Such instances are not rare. The whole tale is one of falsehood.

Again, as to the secret passage under ground to the Seminary. Whence its necessity, since the gate is always open, and the hospitals with communicating doors to the cloisters always accessible? If such passage had ever existed, it must necessarily have led under the present foundation of the stupendous cathedral before described. The foundations of this structure were laid broad and deep.—They dug until they came to water, and had such a path-way existed, it would have been discovered then. Mr. Frothingham, and hundreds of others, passed the spot daily, and viewed the progress of the workmen continually. Yet no such passage was ever seen or heard of. And there has been no filling up. There was indeed an old passage way to the river—perhaps from the old French church in Notre Dame-street, now pulled down, constructed according to tradition, for use in time of war—per-

nap for the procurement of water—but that has long years ago been filled up. It was probably some reminiscence of this old affair, that gave the hint for the story of the passage to the seminary. But no such passage exists.

Again, as to the births and murder of children: In the first place, the whole tale is improbable, both as to the murder of nuns and infants. Do murderers cluster in numbers to perpetrate their butcheries, and thus purposely furnish the means of conviction?—Would they be so foolish, and so mad, as to keep a written record of their murders? And would so many mothers consent to strangle their own offspring? Can a woman forget her suckling child? It is not so! The voice of indignant nature rises up to proclaim the falsehood! And moreover, as to the number of novices and infants: Miss Monk states, that on a certain occasion, she discovered a book in the Superior's custody, containing the record of the admissions of novices, and births of infants who were murdered. And twenty-five of these pages were written over, containing about fifteen entries on a page. "Several of these pages," she says, were occupied with the records of the births of the murdered infants. And all the records were either of admissions or births. Now, we will allow twenty pages for the records of admissions of novices, and five for the births of the murdered children. Fifteen entries on a page, twenty pages, will give us the number of **THREE HUNDRED** admissions in two years.—Now there are but thirty-six nuns in all, and seldom more than four or five novices, and postulants.—Again, as to the infants—if we allow five pages to have been devoted to these records of births, we have **SEVENTY-FIVE** births during the same period!! Now, as I have already said, there are but thirty-six nuns: more than half are "past age." Certainly not more than fifteen of them could "in the natural course of human events," become mothers. Taking Maria's statements, therefore as correct data, and each of these fifteen nuns—striking the average—must give birth to two and a half children every year!! A most prolific race, truly!! What nonsense, and how great the popular credulity to swallow it!

But I weary in the exposure of impossibilities.—Nor is it necessary to proceed farther with them. I might indeed write a vo-

lume as la  
inconsisten  
But "the g  
with the a  
features of  
fall to the g  
tracted nar  
nion, found  
upon the  
Montreal—  
gelical Chr  
**IMPOSTO**  
**TIAL FE**  
ever guilty  
countries, a  
**I MOST S**  
**AND NUN**

New-Yo

WIT

After the  
hands of the  
of Maria M  
the newly c  
who has ar  
add divers  
so far from  
written, I v  
lunnies con  
allow of it

lume as large as her own, in the exposure of the multitudinous inconsistencies, and contradictions of the "awful disclosures." But "the game would not be worth the candle." And besides, with the ample refutation I have given the great and essential features of her work, the minor and less important fabrications fall to the ground of course. I will therefore now close this protracted narrative, by expressing my deliberate and solemn opinion, founded not only upon my own careful examination, but upon the firmest convictions of nearly the entire population of Montreal—embracing the great body of the most intelligent evangelical Christians, **THAT MARIA MONK IS AN ARRANT IMPOSTOR, AND HER BOOK IN ALL ITS ESSENTIAL FEATURES A TISSUE OF CALUMNIES.** However guilty the Catholics may be in other respects, or in other countries, as a man of honor and professor of the Protestant faith, **I MOST SOLEMNLY BELIEVE THAT THE PRIESTS AND NUNS ARE INNOCENT IN THIS MATTER.**

NEW-YORK, October 8, 1836.

---

## INTERVIEW

WITH MARIA MONK AND FRANCES PARTRIDGE.

After the copy of the foregoing narrative was placed in the hands of the printer, at the urgent solicitation of some of the friends of Maria Monk, I have had an interview with her, together with the newly escaped nun, as she calls herself, Frances Partridge, who has arrived in season to confirm all Maria's statements, and add divers other tales of terror of her own. The result is, that, so far from giving me reason to alter a single line that I have written, I would add to the force of my contradictions of the calumnies contained in the "Awful Disclosures," if language would allow of it; for if I before had entertained the least lingering

fragment of a suspicion, that I could in any respect have been deceived, the interview would have done all away. The friends of Maria have looked upon the arrival and confirmatory statements of Miss Partridge as a god-send: but if they are ever brought to their right minds upon this subject, they will lament in bitterness of heart, that they ever had any thing to do with either. In order that the public may be enabled to judge as to the credibility of those wretched women, from their own testimony, I proceed to give a succinet account of the interview referred to. We met by my own appointment, (after repeated invitations,) at the house of the Rev. Doct. Brownlee, at half past 4 o'clock P. M. of Friday last. The two pretended fugitives were attended by the Rev. Messrs. Brownlee, Bourne, and Slocum, and by three lay-gentlemen, who feel a deep interest in this controversy, and of whom one was the writer of Maria Monk's "Awful Disclosures." There was also another lady present.—The pretended nuns were seated side by side, in close proximity, ablo and willing, as the event proved, to aid and assist each other by suggestions if necessary. After an introduction and a pause of a moment, the conversation was commenced, I believe, by the Rev. Mr. Slocum, the guardian of Miss Monk, and with whom Miss Partridge is also now residing. Mr. S. began by a series of preliminary questions, to the following effect.

"You have recently been in Montreal, I am told?"

"Yes."

"How were you pleased?"

"Very well."

"Did you see the Rev. Mr. Clary?"

"Yes."

"I am surprised that he has not written to me: I have been expecting letters from him for some time. Did you see much of him?"

"I saw him three times."

"Did you visit any nunneries?"

"I did."

"Which of them?"

"Two; the Grey Nuns, and the Hotel Dieu."

"Which  
"The co  
believe."

"Are yo  
"True:  
greatest ex

"Well:  
"To the  
"Which

"Throug  
*By Miss*  
buildings th

"Yes:  
Thus far  
liminaries

me, I thin  
to make m  
not the pla

of the pret  
as follows:

"Gentle  
answered t  
matter, nor  
ladies, and

is to arrive  
To whic  
that was al

After a  
rassment o  
spoke up q

"I shou  
not be afr  
subject, I

"Not so  
not a grey  
*Miss M*

We shoul  
so long si



"Which is the largest of the two?"

"The convent of the Grey Sisters occupies the most ground, I believe."

"Are you not mistaken? The Black Nunnery is very large."

"True: but I believe the grounds of the other are of the greatest extent."

"Well: where did you go next?"

"To the Hotel Dieu."

"Which way did you enter it?"

"Through the broad gate, in St. Joseph street."

*By Miss Monk.* "You found yourself among a number of out-buildings there?"

"Yes: Several."

Thus far I had submitted to the questioning, because the preliminaries were not material. Another question was now put to me, I think by Mr. Slocum, the effect of which would have been to make me open the doors of the convent to them. This was not the plan I had adjusted in my own mind, to bring the veracity of the pretended nuns to the test. My reply to the question was as follows:—

"Gentlemen, I did not come here to be catechised. I have answered thus far cheerfully. But I am neither a party in this matter, nor a witness. I came hither on invitation, to meet these ladies, and hear what they and you have to say. My only object is to arrive at the truth as to the matter in hand."

To which there was a general reply from the gentlemen, that that was also their only object.

After a pause, and a few indifferent remarks as to the embarrassment of the position in which we were all placed, Maria Monk spoke up quite pertly:—

"I should think that such an old man as you, Mr. Stone, would not be afraid to speak to such girls as we [or before us upon this subject, I am not certain as to the words.]

"Not so very old, Miss Monk: how could you say so? I have not a grey hair yet!"

*Miss Monk:* But can't you tell us how you found the nunnery? We should like to know something about it, as you have been there so long since we have.

“So I suppose. But I don't choose to be questioned about it now.”

Another brief pause then ensued. The truth was, I had resolved in my own mind, if called to examine the pretended nuns, to take them upon two or three definite points, so simple that they could not be misunderstood, and of such a nature as would most likely test the question at once, whether or not they were acquainted with the institution. It would indeed have been a pretty affair for me to have given a lecture upon the internal structure and police of the institution, from which these women—impostors as I doubted not they were—might derive facts and hints for improving their plausibility, and thus serve to aid them in keeping up the deception. It was a trap in which I was not to be caught.

However, after looking at each other a few seconds, and the interchange around the circle of a few words of no importance—finding that the interview was likely to result in nothing, I told them, if it was their desire, I would break the silence by asking a few questions; to which all assented. The following is the spirit of the examination that ensued, and nearly in the very words.

*Question by Mr. Stone.* Miss Partridge, you are lately from the Hotel Dieu?

*Miss Partridge.* I am.

*Qu.* Well, Miss Partridge, about these alterations that have been going on in the nunnery; I am told that you say they have been so extensive, and the place is so much changed, that you would hardly know it yourself?

*Ans.* Yes, it is so.

*Qu.* Very well: Be so good as to tell me which of the walls in the cellar has been built during this season?

*Ans.* A wall across the East side of the cellar.

*Qu.* The East side? You are quite sure, Miss Partridge?

*Ans.* Yes.

*Qu.* What kind of a wall is it?

*Ans.* It was a wall——

*Qu.* Of stone, I suppose?

*Ans.* Yes.

Very well; all the walls are of stone, of course.

*Qu.* No  
any thing o

*Ans.* T  
the wall, w  
streak whe

*By Dr.*  
could see?

*Ans.* Y

*By Mr.*

*Qu.* M

*Ans.* Y

Gentlem

*Question*

*Ans.* I

*Qu. by M*

Notre Dam

*Ans.* T

street! Ar

At this in

congregatio

*Mr. Ston*

are certain,

the Hotel D

\* The conv  
and forms a  
Jean Baptiste  
tached buildi  
or South East  
St. Jean Bapt  
Joseph street  
or north west  
nunneries are  
ners—one fro  
nunnery is co  
instruction i  
struction; an  
to take char  
of many prot  
uary for thei

*Qu.* Now as to the plastering of the ceiling—Do you know any thing of that ?

*Ans.* The ceiling was all newly plastered, and partly down on the wall, where it broke off. You could see a blue or green streak where the new plaster was joined on.

*By Dr. Brownlee.* Was it light in the cellar so that you could see ?

*Ans.* Yes : perfectly light.

*By Mr. Stone.* The cellars are all very well lighted, Doctor.

*Qu.* Miss Partridge, you are quite certain of all this ?

*Ans.* Yes.

Gentlemen, it is important to pay attention to these points.

*Question by Miss Partridge.* Did you go up all the stairs ?

*Ans.* I believe I did.

*Qu. by Miss P.* Did you go up the long stairway leading from Notre Dame Street ?

*Ans.* The stair way, did you say, leading from Notre Dame street ! Are you quite sure ?

At this instant Maria Monk jogged her, and interposed—"The congregational nunnery, you mean !"\*

*Mr. Stone.* I am talking to Miss Partridge, Miss Monk. You are certain, Miss Partridge, that it is the long stair-way leading from the Hotel Dieu into Notre Dame street ?

\* The convent of La Congregation de Notre Dame, is in Notre Dame street, and forms a range of buildings 234 feet in front, and 433 in depth, along St. Jean Baptiste street ; besides the principal edifice, it contains numerous detached buildings, and a large garden. The Hotel Dieu stands on the South or South East corner of a large block, formed by St. Paul street on the East, St. Jean Baptiste street on the North, Notre Dame Street on the West, and St. Joseph street on the South. The Congregational nunnery stands on the North, or north west corner of the block fronting on Notre Dame street. Thus the two nunneries are on the opposite sides of the block, and at diagonally opposite corners—one fronting to the East, and the other to the West. The Congregational nunnery is composed of sixty Sisters, and the object of the institution is female instruction in its different branches. The business of the Sisters is giving instruction ; and they often send missionaries into different parts of the District to take charge of parish schools. It has formerly been the unwise practice of many protestants in the United States, to send their daughters to this nunnery for their education.

*Ans.* Yes—that is the one. [or words equivalent.]

Gentlemen, these inquiries are important, and must be kept in mind.

*Question by Mr. Stone.*—Well, Miss Partridge, we will come to the cellars again: Pray tell me which of the cellars under the hospital has been the latest whitewashed, during the present season?

*Ans.* Why—they have all been whitewashed this summer.

*Qu.* What—all the vaults and cellars? Are you quite sure, Miss Partridge?

*Ans.* Yes: all of them have been thoroughly whitewashed.

*Qu.* Are you not mistaken about *all* being whitewashed?

*Ans.* No: I know it, for I helped to whitewash them myself. Why, (turning to Miss Monk) Maria, you have helped me to whitewash them, hav'nt you?

To which I understood Maria to assent.

This examination of the latest pattern of an escaped nun, was sufficient. I told her that that was enough, and turning to her friends I remarked—Gentlemen, that woman has not been in the Hotel Dieu at all. She is an impostor. She is imposing falsehoods upon you. I assure you, upon my honor, and from my own personal knowledge and observation, that all she has told us here is false. There has been no new wall built where she describes, or in any other place. I have examined every inch of ground. There have been none of the alterations of which she speaks—not the removal of a wall, a partition, or a board. She does not know, gentlemen, even where the Convent is situated, for she has located it on the wrong street, and on the wrong side of a very large block. Three times has she said there is a large stairway, and a passage from the Convent directly into Notre-Dame street,—whereas the Convent is far away from that street, without any opening or communication thither. But, more than all, gentlemen, on the subject of the whitewashing. All that she has said is false. Not a single cellar, or vault, of that Convent, has *ever* been whitewashed! The walls are as dark and bare of lime as when they were first built, a century ago. This fact I know, from having just examined every one of them with the

closest scrutiny and Maria, gentlemen.

*Question* stories are t

*Ans.* On underground

*By Mr.*

In the first And in the been white

Having t dignity, int to deny her

Miss Monk

*Qu.* We

from the and within you turned finally went

*By Mr.*

was laid do it is no wor

*Qu.* You the [garden

*Ans.* Ye

*Qu.* But all solid sto —Pray how

*Ans.* I v

*Mr. Sto* sive stone.

*Miss M* have been

I now this is utter There are tury ago."

closest scrutiny. And yet she says she helped to whitewash them, and Maria, too, says she has formerly helped her! It is all false, gentlemen.

*Question by Dr. Brownlee.*—But, Miss Partridge, how many stories are there, underground?

*Ans.* Only two, underground. Oh, I believe the lower one underground has not been whitewashed.

*By Mr. Stone.*—That does not help the matter at all, Doctor. In the first place there is no such thing as two stories underground. And in the second, the first and only story underground has never been whitewashed at all. It is all false.

Having thus spoken, Miss Partridge drew back with affected dignity, intimating that she would say no more to me, if I presumed to deny her having been in the Nunnery. I thereupon turned to Miss Monk.

*Qu.* Well, Miss Monk, how happened it that when you escaped from the Nunnery, after coming round the wing into the yard, and within a very few feet of the wide gate into St. Joseph street, you turned so short about, almost crossing your track, and finally went out across the grounds, and into Jean Baptiste street?

*By Mr. Slocum.*—We have never supposed that the drawing was laid down exactly right; the poor girl was so frightened that it is no wonder if she did not know exactly how she did get out.

*Qu.* You are quite sure, Miss Monk, that you passed out across the [garden] grounds, into Jean Baptiste street?

*Ans.* Yes.

*Qu.* But, Miss Monk, there are several high walls in the way—all solid stone walls—and the outer wall is some twenty feet high.—Pray how did you get over these obstacles?

*Ans.* I went out through the gates.

*Mr. Stone.*—But there are no gates—the walls are solid, massive stone.

*Miss Monk.*—It was so then: I don't know what alterations have been made since.

I now turned, and remarked to the company—"Gentlemen, this is utterly untrue. There is no passage in that direction. There are no gates. The wall is as solid as when built a century ago."

Some general remarks were made by the circle, about the possibility of the alterations having been made, and yet the spectator, or the public, being kept in ignorance of them. I replied to these objections much in the manner of my remarks upon that point, in the preceding narrative of my visit to the Convent. "Mr. Dwight," I remarked, "Do you suppose it would be possible for a builder to send his workmen to the Park and build up the portals of the City Hall, with solid mason work, without the workmen being seen, or the alteration attracting the public notice? And do you suppose that by the day after such an alteration had been made, the people would forget that there had ever been such a portal there? The thing is impossible: and equally impossible would it be for the priests and nuns to make the alterations for which you contend, without the knowledge of the people of Montreal, who are passing and repassing the Convent every hour and moment of the day.

I now resumed the examination of Maria Monk.

*Qu.* Miss Monk, in your book you speak of finding a certain book in the Superior's room, containing a record for two years, of the entrance of novices into the Convent, and the births of children, all of which were murdered?

*Ans.* Yes.

*Qu.* How many pages did that book contain?

*Ans.* I do not remember.

*Qu.* Can you not recollect how many pages are stated in your book?

*Ans.* No—I told Mr. Dwight as near as I could recollect, and he put it down.

*Mr. Stone.*—Very well: I will help you. Your book says there were about one hundred pages. Now, Miss Monk, how many pages did you say were written over?

*Ans.* I don't recollect. I told Mr. Dwight as near as I could.

*By Miss Partridge, and Miss Monk.*—We could never have time to count the pages of such a book—We should not dare to look at such a book more than two minutes, and how could we count the pages?

*Mr. Stone.* Very well: I will help you again. You say in

your book  
making tw  
many entr

*Ans.* I

*Mr. Sto*

about fift  
me how m  
ing the en  
all of whic

*Ans.* No

Dwight as

*Mr. Sto*

pages" we  
how many

*Ans.* W

one.

*Mr. Sto*

those were  
and murder  
degree of p

Surely you

Miss Mo

that I was

replied, "N

must be pu

*Mr. Dwi*

of chalk.

*Mr. Sto*

But I must

what do yo

in writing t

twenty-five

were devot

suppose tha

you not?

*Mr. Dwi*

*Mr. Sto*

your book, that one quarter of the book was written through—making twenty-five pages. Now, Miss Monk, can you tell how many entries there were on each page?

*Ans.* I do not recollect.

*Mr. Stone.*—Then I will assist you again. You say there were about fifteen entries on a page. Now, Miss Monk, can you inform me how many of these twenty-five pages were devoted to recording the entries of novices, and how many to the births of infants, all of which were murdered?

*Ans.* No. I don't remember the exact number. I told Mr. Dwight as near as I could.

*Mr. Stone.*—Very well: your book says "Several of these pages" were devoted to recording the births of infants. Now, how many do you mean by "several?"

*Ans.* Why, that's a strange question. Of course more than one.

*Mr. Stone.*—But that will not answer. If what you say is true, those were deeply important records—nothing less than the births and murder of children.—We must endeavor to arrive at some degree of precision. About how many do you mean by several? Surely you can form some opinion.

Miss Monk hesitated; and several of the gentlemen intimated that I was pursuing an unfair method of examination; to which I replied, "Not at all, gentlemen: this is an important point. It must be pushed home to get at the truth."

*Mr. Dwight.*—You might as well ask her how large is a piece of chalk.

*Mr. Stone.*—That will do very well for a get-off, Mr. Dwight. But I must have an answer of some sort. Now, Mr. Dwight, what do you understand by several, in the sense you have used it in writing the book? Suppose a book of one hundred pages—twenty-five of which were written over, and "several" of which were devoted to a particular subject. In such a case you would suppose that "several" would imply as many as five or six, would you not?

*Mr. Dwight.*—I should think that about right.

*Mr. Stone.*—Very well—we will take five. (To which Miss

Monk assented.) We have now five pages of the records of births of infants, which have been born and murdered within two years—fifteen on a page. Now, gentlemen, I remarked, there are but thirty-six nuns in the convent——

*Miss Monk* turned round, smiling at my assertion, and said there were many more.

No, gentlemen, (I continued) there are but thirty-six nuns, and some four or five novices.\*

*Dr. Brownlee.*—We say there are more. How can you prove that there are but thirty-six?

*Mr. Stone.*—Nay, Sir, the proof does not rest upon me. I assert the fact.

*Several Gentlemen.*—You must prove there are no more.

*Dr. Brownlee.*—Miss Partridge, you were in the Nunnery when Mr. Perkins, with the committee, made their examination, were you not?

*Miss Partridge.*—I was.

*Dr. Brownlee.*—How many Nuns were in the Convent that day? How many were sent off before the committee came?

*Miss Partridge.*—I don't know how many were sent away. There were only nineteen in the nunnery that day. A good many were sent off.

*Mr. Stone.*—Gentlemen, this is all nonsense. That woman has never been in the Nunnery at all, and there were none sent off on the occasion referred to—it's all folly to suppose any such thing.

*Several.*—But the proof rests with you.

*Mr. Stone.*—No, gentlemen: not at all. I assert the fact, that there are, and have been but thirty-six nuns in the Hotel Dieu. That was the original number of the foundation—it has always been the number, and no more. For the truth of this assertion, I can appeal to the history of the institution—to the whole people of Montreal—to my own observation. I then added—

“Gentlemen, there are but thirty-six Nuns in that Convent—

\* There are, in fact, but thirty-four nuns at present in the Convent—thirty-six being the full number.

more—con  
far advance  
yet we hav  
fifteen birth  
of two year  
probably be  
“ Pray,  
many child

There w

I next ad

Nunnery, a

like, that w

ference, in

I of course

had been m

*Mr. Sloc*

correct. T

We never s

*Mr Stone*

ask for som

which there

lieve it poss

have resided

without bein

concerning

ment?

*Miss Mon*

to go, and p

*Mr. Ston*

priests will

*Mr. Sloc*

*Mr. Ston*

word for it.

pamphlet gi

Gentlemen a

To my ov

occupied by

a thorough



more—considerably more—than one half of those Nuns are too far advanced in life to become the mothers of young children. And yet we have, by Miss Monk's statement, five pages of records, fifteen births and murders to the page, and all within the period of two years, and not more than twelve or fifteen nuns who would probably bear children." Then turning to Maria, I asked—

"Pray, Miss Monk, will you be so good as to inform me how many children a-piece those Nuns have every year?"

There was no direct answer.

I next adverted to her plan and drawings of the interior of the Nunnery, and asked how it happened that every thing was so unlike, that we found it impossible to trace any resemblance? Reference, in reply, was again made to the alleged alterations. These I of course denied, from my positive knowledge that none such had been made.

*Mr. Slocum.* We never supposed they were put down exactly correct. They were according to the best of her recollection. We never supposed they were correct as to feet and inches.

*Mr. Stone.*—I care nothing about feet and inches. I merely ask for some remote similitude—some distant resemblance—which there is not. And I asked them—Gentlemen, do you believe it possible that any woman of common intelligence, could have resided in any building, no matter what, for a series of years, without being able, on leaving it, to retain some distinct impression concerning the location and general appearance of some one apartment?

*Miss Monk.* But I am willing to go to Montreal. All I want is to go, and prove what I say on the spot.

*Mr. Stone.*—Still you appear to be dreadfully afraid that the priests will kill you.

*Mr. Slocum.* It is not so. She is not afraid, and is anxious to go.

*Mr. Stone.*—Very well. It may be so. I have only her own word for it. It is so stated by herself half a dozen times in the pamphlet giving an account of your interview with the Canadian Gentlemen at Mr. Dwight's book-store.

To my own personal knowledge it was objected that the time occupied by me in the exploration was altogether inadequate to a thorough examination. I replied that they were mistaken; and

assured Doct. Brownlee and Mr. Dwight that if they would only go to Montreal, and visit the Hotel Dieu, they would see in twenty minutes time how utterly mistaken they were in all this matter. They would see the utter impossibility of the ridiculous and baseless tales of these women. But Dr. Brownlee said he would not venture to place himself there, nor would he think of making an examination unless he went with masons and carpenters &c. &c.

But I had yet one point more in reserve, and proceeded—

*Qu.* Miss Monk, about those said trap-doors—how many are there?

*By Several.*—What do you call trap-doors?

*Mr. Stone.* I mean the old-fashioned trap-doors—such as were formerly common in farm-houses—raised up from the floor on opening, and leading to the cellars: How many were there, Miss Monk?

*Ans.* One.

*Qu.* Only one?

*Ans.* I never saw but one.

*Qu.* Where was that?

*Ans.* In the cellar, leading to the secret passage of the priests.

Gentlemen, (I remarked,) it is very clear that this woman has never been in the cloister of the Hotel Dieu. There are quite a number of trap-doors, opening from the principal apartments into the vaults and store-rooms below. These could not have been unsecu and unknown by a resident. I have opened them all and examined the vaults below. I certainly opened from four to six, and there can be no mistake. As to the one trap-door of which she speaks, I know there is none there—and never was. I mean where she has laid down the secret passage—which also does not exist. These, gentlemen, are facts upon which it is not possible that I should be mistaken.

I had now proceeded far enough, and attained my object. The proof was as clear as though written with a sun-beam, that the women were both impostors, and had never been inmates of the cloister. I rose, and in taking my departure, once more earnestly appealed to the gentlemen present, to discard them at once. I told them it was high time that they should cease listening to the alsehoods—as falsehoods their stories were, from beginning to

end,—and  
be disabus  
longer—sa  
I replied th  
them to be  
doned wom  
main longe  
the gentlem  
to believe t  
Dr. Brown  
still decline  
was high ti  
that within  
them a pac  
said—

*Dr. Bro*  
have them.

*Mr. Ston*

*Dr. Bro*

I may say y

I have a rig

*Mr. Ston*

ledge I kno

*Dr. Bro*  
publishing a

*Mr. Ston*  
equivalent.]

*Dr. Bro*  
[may] say y

*Mr. Ston*

Such is a  
the pretende  
to write it o  
that was ess  
that were u  
served—for  
ness of rep

end,—and it was high time, moreover, that this community should be disabused of their impostures. They urged me to remain longer—saying that they were not half through with their proofs. I replied that no farther proofs were necessary. I had proved them to be impostors from their own lips; and with such abandoned women I could have nothing more to do. Nor would I remain longer with them. Perceiving, moreover, as I thought, that the gentlemen were so blinded by their prejudices, as to be inclined to believe them rather than me, I was the more determined to depart. Dr. Brownlee attended me to the door, and urged me to return. I still declined—and remarked to the good Doctor, at the door, that it was high time that men of sense should give up this business,—that within my own knowledge, those women were imposing on them a pack of lies,—whereat the Dr. waxed rather warm; and said—

*Dr. Brownlee.*—I have as much right to call you a liar, as you have them.

*Mr. Stone.*—Very well, if you choose to do so:

*Dr. Brownlee.*—In the same sense in which you say they lie, I may say you lie. You say they have not been in the Nunnery. I have a right to say you have not been there.

*Mr. Stone.*—But I have been there, and from my own knowledge I know that they are telling you falsehoods.

*Dr. Brownlee.*—Your story is all a humbug; and if you go to publishing any thing, recollect that we have got a press too!

*Mr. Stone.*—I shall take my own course, Doctor, [or words equivalent.]

*Dr. Brownlee.*—In the same sense in which you say they lie, I [may] say you have not been there, and that you lie, [or are a liar.]

*Mr. Stone.*—Good afternoon, Dr. Brownlee!

Such is a faithful account of my first and only interview with the pretended Nuns, and their special friends. I have endeavored to write it out with all fairness and impartiality—preserving all that was essential to the case, and, as far as possible, in the words that were used. The sense, certainly, has been faithfully preserved—for my memory is rarely at fault, when I have the business of reporting in hand.

The reader will probably agree with me, that it was time to close the interview; and it would, I fear, have been terminated with less of courtesy on my part, had it not been for the cloth, and for the personal regard which I have ever entertained for the reverend gentleman. I well understood that in his honest zeal against the Papal cause, he had become more excited than he was aware of, and I took my departure, only pained that men of sense should show such a spirit, and allow themselves to be made such egregious dupes of, by two of the most shallow impostors that I had ever seen. One of the apostles speaks of certain men in latter days, who among other things, were to "make captive silly women." The case is here reversed—"Silly women," are "making captive" men of sense. How melancholy, methought, while wending my steps homeward, to see grave theologians, and intelligent laymen thus pinning themselves to the aprons of such women!

Maria Monk has now been sufficiently long in New York, to enable all who may have desired the honor, to form an estimate of her character from a personal interview. I am informed that she has for most of the time been easy of access, and has not been backward in exhibiting herself in our churches, and at other public places, nor in visiting among those of our citizens who have opened their doors for her reception. She has been frequently seen in the stores and offices of her several publishers, and especially in the houses of that small portion of our clergy who have taken a benevolent interest in her welfare, regarding her, as they probably have done, as a penitent and reformed profligate—a lone and desolate female, who needed sympathy and counsel. Her character in Montreal is notorious. She was a vicious profligate "on the town," and was taken into a Magdalen asylum, in 1834, with the hope of reformation. It was a Catholic establishment—the rites, ceremonies, discipline adopted by Mrs. M'Donell, were those of conventual life, and it is from these that she has borrowed what her book contains upon that subject, and by an inaccurate representation has attempted to palm off upon the world a caricature of the same, as the observances of a convent of which it is as clear as any established truth whatever, that she was never an inmate. Several of the persons whom she has represented as

sister nun  
Jane Ray  
sities, she  
and thenc  
a Protest  
people of  
very old, a  
Since h  
to reawak  
to spirit he  
she has be  
she had be  
Brooklyn.  
concealed  
bably at he  
ance of Mr  
had then b  
her to New  
with all pos  
sharp for h  
latter found  
discreet pro  
of retreat,  
conveyed to  
betraying al  
answered—  
interest to  
vigilance of  
fided, as we  
There ha  
but of printe  
the copyrig  
might contri  
reader. I  
future D'Isr  
the benefit  
pending; an

sister nuns, were merely sister Magdalens, of whom the celebrated Jane Ray was one. Persisting in her sinful and impure propensities, she was dismissed from the asylum in a state of pregnancy, and thence, connected, probably, in some way with Mr. Hoyte, a Protestant Jesuit, in no good odour among the truly religious people of Montreal, she found her way into this city. She is not very old, and is pert, brazen and rather pretty.

Since her residence in this city, there have been many attempts to reawaken interest in her behalf, by marvellous tales of attempts to spirit her away, and several times, for longer or shorter periods, she has been found among the missing. At one time, it was said she had been abducted and was kept in mysterious durance at Brooklyn. At another time, as I have been informed, she was concealed by the Rev. Mr. Bourne, in Springfield, (N. J.)—probably at her own request, to escape the importunities and annoyance of Mr. Hoyte, whose presence and interference in her affairs had then become offensive to her. But albeit Mr. Bourne took her to Newark in one conveyance, and to Springfield in another, with all possible secrecy, the jealous eyes of Mr. Hoyte were too sharp for him, and he dogged them all the way. And when the latter found that he could not gain access to her, because of the discreet protection of the lady whose house had become her place of retreat,—ascertaining, moreover, that his numerous letters, conveyed to her by artifices resembling a lover's ingenuity, and betraying all the ardor of another youthful Romeo, remained unanswered—he contrived by the aid of some ladies in his own interest to decoy her again into his power—thus defeating the vigilance of the faithful matron to whose care she had been confided, as well as the plans of her friend Mr. Bourne.

There have also been some "quarrels," not only of "authors," but of printers and publishers, and book sellers, &c. in regard to the copyright of her "Awful Disclosures," a relation of which might contribute more to the amusement than the edification of the reader. I therefore pass them over, for the benefit of some future D'Israeli, who may desire to write the history thereof for the benefit of posterity. Some of the suits, moreover, are still pending; and respect for the constituted authorities forbids the

discussion of such delicate matters *sub judice*. Of her book, however, many thousand copies have been sold, from which the booksellers have made a good deal of money, while as yet poor Maria has probably made very little. Indeed she is a fitful credulous creature—a child of freak and impulse—who has probably been as much of a dupe herself, as the public have been dupes of her. Moreover her sanity is seriously questioned by many, and some respectable physicians who have met with her, have declared that upon their professional oaths, they would pronounce her to be *non compos mentis*. There is said at times to be a wildness in her eyes—an unsteadiness and spasmodic starting of her nerves, an incoherent raving, and an absence of mind, which lead her frequently to fly off in a tangent from one subject to another;—and dwelling upon some circumstance connected with real or imaginary wrongs, and an imaginary conspiracy against her life, of the Popish priests, she is sometimes suspicious of the motives and designs of every one she meets. These, and other peculiarities have induced, in some scientific men, the opinion that she is of unsound mind. If such be the fact, she is doubly an object of compassion. Certainly she is a subject of great mental imbecility; and it is not impossible that her criminal courses have been more her misfortune, than her fault—and that the guilt of her sins will lie at the door of others whom God will judge.

Having fallen into the hands of Mr. Hoyte, after her dismissal from the asylum of Mrs. M'Donell, that gentleman, knowing the blind zeal and credulity of the anti-Papists, *par excellence*, hit upon the expedient, as it is believed, of eliciting the public sympathies in her favor, and bringing out a book, from which great profits were to be realised. When her case became known in New York, certain Protestant clergymen, morbidly credulous in relation to every thing concerning Popery, convents, priests and nuns, became greatly interested in her story—the fancy-work, probably, of more imaginations than her own. Her tales were all endorsed by Hoyte, and the houses, hearts, and purses of all were opened to the supposed nun and her guardian. It was soon discovered, however, that Hoyte had “seven principles” upon the subject, viz: “the five loaves and two fishes;” and his judicious advisers

caused h  
Rev. Mr.  
conscient  
write her

In due  
then cam  
writers an  
ing to fav  
not whor  
predelicti  
claim to  
awakened  
of the ot  
stereotype  
or two cla  
orders und  
book was p  
and divers  
fession, fro  
was dang  
up by litiga  
been infor  
from the s  
the manifo  
work itself  
about a Co  
—essential  
lications of  
Who is  
has recentl  
Disclosures  
awful still ?  
published i  
appeal whi  
Justice Se  
Maria, and  
“ On th

caused his dismissal from her affairs, and as her protector. The Rev. Mr. Slocum became her guardian, and a very estimable and conscientious literary gentleman, Mr. Dwight, was employed to write her narrative from her own verbal recitals.

In due time the volume was ushered forth to the public, and then came the scramble already referred to, among ministers and writers and printers, for the division of the spoils—each party claiming to favor the interest of Maria, while she, poor creature, knew not whom among the whole she ought to trust. Her ancient predilections for Hoyte, had induced her to give him a legal claim to the copyright, and yet her distrust having been awakened, she gave similar powers of attorney, to one or more of the other parties—revoking the former; and when the stereotype plates were prepared, it was found that more than one or two claimants were awaiting their delivery, all having written orders under the sign manual of Maria Monk. Again, when the book was published, there were injunctions granted and rescinded, and divers other tribulations, giving a brisk business to the profession, from the Chancellor himself to the Attorney, until there was danger that the whole of the profits would be swallowed up by litigation. To end the difficulties, it was agreed, as I have been informed, that Maria should receive eight cents per copy from the sales. These sales have been great, notwithstanding the manifold internal evidences of the imposture contained in the work itself. The reason is found in the mystery which hangs about a Convent, and in the fact that it is a tale of lust and blood—essential ingredients in but too many of the anti-popery publications of the day. So much for Maria Monk. And now—

Who is this Frances Partridge, the newly arrived nun, who has recently arrived among us not only to confirm the "Awful Disclosures" of Maria Monk, but freighted with disclosures more awful still? The following is an extract from an account of her, published in this city by her friends, and contained in a ridiculous appeal which these enthusiasts are making to the venerable Chief Justice Sewell, of Lower Canada, founded upon the stories of Maria, and this her new ally:—

"On the sixteenth of August, 1835, verbal intelligence was

‘received in New York, that a nun from the Hotel Dieu Convent  
 ‘of Montreal, had taken refuge in a Protestant’s house, in the  
 ‘interior of the state of New York, and on the 22d day of that  
 ‘month, a letter arrived from a gentleman, confirming that state-  
 ‘ment. Measures were immediately taken to ascertain all the  
 ‘circumstances which are connected with that unexpected and  
 ‘surprising event; and on the 26th of August, that nun arrived  
 ‘in the city of New York. I have thus been minutely explicit,  
 ‘that if any person can invalidate my exposition of the occurrence,  
 ‘they may have every facility to detect its incoherence.

“The nun’s conventual name was *Sainte Frances Patrick*.  
 ‘Some months ago, five nuns in connection with two of the priests,  
 ‘all of whom had become in a measure disgusted with the hypo-  
 ‘critical mummeries and the inordinate dissoluteness of their  
 ‘habitual course, agreed to escape from their horrible bondage.  
 ‘By some means, which it is unnecessary to detail, their plot was  
 ‘discovered; and the vengeance of that prelati- cal inquisitor—  
 ‘*Monsieur Jean Jacques Lartigue, Eveque de Telmesse en*  
 ‘*Lycie,*” &c. &c., was effused upon those rebels to Papal author-  
 ‘ity. One of the priests has been murdered; two of the nuns also  
 ‘have been despatched into the eternal world—and Frances  
 ‘Patrick herself was immured in one of the “dungeons of despair,”  
 ‘attached to that melancholy habitation, where “owls dwell, and  
 ‘satyrs dance,”—Isaiah xiii, 21. There she was immured six  
 ‘weeks and three days, and was finally released through the in-  
 ‘tercession of some of her *canonical* relatives; upon the implied  
 ‘engagement, to exert all her ingenuity and to devote all her en-  
 ‘ergies to the destruction of Maria Monk, and her “Awful Dis-  
 ‘closures.”

“For this purpose Frances Patrick, or Partridge’s, departure  
 ‘from the Convent was tacitly permitted; that she might aid, as  
 ‘the Jesuits designed, in trepanning Maria Monk into their power.

“She departed from the Convent on July 20; and it was in-  
 ‘stantly suspected by the priests, that as the result of her emanci-  
 ‘pation from their thralldom, she would add her testimony to that of  
 ‘Maria Monk, and thus seal the deathless infamy of the Canadian  
 ‘nunneries. Having made all needful arrangements to escape into

‘the Unit  
 ‘travelled  
 ‘Roman p  
 ‘pursuit,  
 ‘upon the

“It is  
 ‘Partridge  
 ‘years; t  
 ‘years ag  
 ‘minutely  
 ‘that her  
 ‘mistake.

“G. B,  
 George B  
 of it!! T  
 their horri  
 they must  
 escape fro  
 were found  
 been alrea  
 very fond  
 they are k  
 taken fro  
 ment for a  
 agent of th  
 Most wise  
 such an en  
 themselves  
 would end  
 away hers  
 and went  
 Most saga  
 expire wit  
 Only thin  
 dungeons,  
 ever saw,  
 Well: be  
 self in the



'the United States, she left Montreal on July 21; but she had  
'travelled a few miles only, ere her flight was discovered, and two  
'Roman priests, Joseph Marcoux and Louis Dibla followed in  
'pursuit, and traced her from one place to another, until she was  
'upon the very point of being recaptured, at Turin, N. Y.

"It is proper also to state to you, that Frances Patrick, or  
'Partridge, has been an inmate of the Convent during twenty-three  
'years; that she is now about 27 years of age; and that nearly ten  
'years ago, she assumed the veil. These circumstances are thus  
'minutely detailed, that the utmost exactitude may be attained, and  
'that her personal identity may be defined so as to preclude all  
'mistake."

G. B.

"G. B.," written out in full, undoubtedly means the Rev.  
George Bourne. And a most probable tale, truly, has he made  
of it!! Two of the priests agreed with five nuns, to escape from  
their horrible bondage. Pray who had imprisoned the priests? Surely  
they must have imprisoned themselves, and had plotted a plot to  
escape from themselves! But the plot was not well plotted—they  
were found out; and one of the priests and two of the nuns, have  
been already murdered! Surely both priests and nuns must be  
very fond of being butchered, else they would hardly remain where  
they are killing each other off at that rate! St. Frances was next  
taken from the dungeon where she had been placed as a punish-  
ment for attempting to run away, and employed as the hopeful  
agent of the priests to inveigle Maria Monk back into the Convent!  
Most wise and sagacious priests, to employ such an agent, upon  
such an enterprise! But after the bird had flown, they bethought  
themselves that instead of *protesting* the paper of Maria, she  
would *endorse* it—and instead of bringing her back, would stay  
away herself!! And so they repented of what they had done,  
and went in pursuit! Most wise disciples of the Society of Jesus!  
Most sagacious descendants of Ignatius Loyola!! If wisdom don't  
expire with those sapient priests, she will yet live a long time!—  
Only think of these poor priests locking themselves up in grated  
dungeons, which nobody but Maria Monk, and Frances Partridge  
ever saw, and crying like Sterne's Starling—"Let me out!"  
Well: being pursued, and nearly taken, the flying saint finds her-  
self in the town of Turin, deep in the woods about half way be-

tween Utica and Sackett's Harbor,—and about as convenient a place to stop at on the way from Montreal to New York, as East Greenland would be in going from New York to Charleston!

But even this is not all. St. Frances Partridge don't know exactly whoso daughter she is, but she thinks her paternity belongs to a gentleman in Vermont,—who, forgetting to marry her mother, sent her to the Hotel Dieu, at a particular season, where she, the said saint, first opened her eyes upon that interesting community! After having been a nun twenty-three years, she escaped as aforesaid, on the 21st July last past. She made the first halt at Turin—from thence she says she went to Rome, and was there engaged in teaching a school, and was nevertheless in New York within about four weeks of her pretended flight! It seems certain indeed that she has been in Rome during the late summer, for she did contrive to open a correspondence with one of wisdom's own sons who is pressing into his goblet the grapes of wisdom that cluster around the tongue of Doctor Beriah Green, of the Oneida Institute. The ingenuous youth addresses her with deep and awful reverence, as a superior being to himself, and counts upon her well-stored armory, I believe, for weapons to use in an effort he intends making to overturn the papal throne, and hush forever the thunders of the Vatican!

Nor yet is this all the personal history of Miss Saint Frances Partridge. She declares that she was deputed among the Sisters of the Hotel Dieu, to accompany the committee, of which the Rev. Mr. Perkins was one, in the examination made by them of the cloister on the 15th of July—six days before she eloped,—and she relates with great glee, many amusing instances of the manner in which that committee was duped and laughed at by the nuns. Among other things she declares, that in one of the rooms which this committee examined in her presence, there was a closet which the assistant superior invited the committee to examine, but which they politely declined doing as unnecessary. In that closet, at that precise moment, as she affirms from her personal knowledge, lay the bodies of two dead infants—the victims of clerical adultery and maternal infanticide! Now according to this modern Saint, if this committee had only accepted the invitation of the acting Superior to open that closet, they would have discovered this *twin*

evidence, the Disclosures, which that states, that making her in reply to that after she have been sness of the p wretched an

In regard committee-w Nuns live in nothing in c moral purity have been b world began. than this, tha for the expre should be int to the closet, and requeste faith of whic the inmates v and blood, b hazard of det of downright Christian me ly swallow th latter Nun, the former.

It would se selves to this yield a willi no matter wh horrible and is melanchol such deplora

evidence, though not living witnesses, of the truth of the "Awful Disclosures," with which Maria Monk has edified the world, and which that committee have pronounced to be false! She also states, that while dissembling with the priests for the purpose of making her escape, she was employed by them to write a volume in reply to that of Maria Monk, which work she executed; and that after she had restored Maria to their power, she herself was to have been sent to Spain. And yet, such is the invincible blindness of the partisans of Maria Monk, that they swallow these most wretched and preposterous inventions as sober matters of verity!

In regard to the story of the dead infants in the closet, while the committee was there,—although it may be true that priests and Nuns live in the indulgence of illicit amours—(though we saw nothing in either of the Nunneries to lead us to question their moral purity)—although, I repeat, it may be true that children have been born and murdered in nunneries—yet, never since the world began, was a more absurd and incredible story fabricated than this, that a committee who were searching the establishment for the express purpose of finding the evidences of lust and murder, should be introduced by the nuns into the very room, and pointed to the closet, containing the double proof of their damning guilt, and requested to examine it, cannot be believed by any effort of faith of which a sober mind is capable. To credit it implies that the inmates were not only daily repeating their deeds of infamy and blood, but that these murdered children were left there at the hazard of detection and exposure, under circumstances indicative of downright insanity. Yet, astonishing as it may seem, there are Christian men and ministers in the city of New York, who greedily swallow the whole, and regard this "awful disclosure" of the *latter* Nun, as "confirmation strong as proofs of holy writ" of the former.

It would seem, indeed, as though these people had yielded themselves to this species of monomania, until from mere habit, they yield a willing credence to any story against the Roman Catholics, no matter what, or by whomsoever related, so that it be sufficiently horrible and revolting in its details of licentiousness and blood. It is melancholy to be obliged to contemplate such credulity, and such deplorable fanaticism; and yet the instances are multiplied

wherein such delusion has been wrought by the passionate appeals of the anti-papist presses. Nor is it to be denied, that such publications as are now deluging the country, fomenting the popular prejudices and appealing to the basest passions of our nature—teeming, as they do, with loathsome and disgusting details of criminal voluptuousness, under the garb of RELIGION, are ominous of fearful results, especially from their influence upon the rising generation of both sexes. No patriot, philanthropist, or Christian, if not already inoculated with the virus of fanaticism and intolerance, can reflect upon this subject, under its present aspect, without painful forebodings of the future.

But I am not even yet ready to conclude this appendix to my narrative of my visit to the Convent of the Hotel Dieu. In consequence of the occasional dash of pleasantries with which the monotony of the visit was relieved, and which was preserved in writing out the account of the visit, remarks have been made which have already reached my ears, insinuating that I am disposed to commend the monastic system. It has been kindly hinted that I have become “semi-papist,” and that in putting down the wretched imposture of Maria Monk, in disproving her “disclosures,” I have written a panegyric upon the life of the nuns, as led in the cloister of the Hotel Dieu, the tendency of which will be to attract novices within its gloomy walls. Others have intimated that now that the pleasures of a monastic life have been attested by a protestant eye-witness, there is danger that our wives and daughters will elope from their husbands and parents to enjoy the domestic sweets of the nunnery!

The infatuation of the public mind upon this subject, and the necessity of remonstrance and expostulation, can scarce be rendered more apparent, than by this simple relation of the fact, that I have been thus misrepresented even in circles of intelligent protestants. In self-vindication, I have only to say to those not thus bewildered, that, in my view, a sense of justice and common honesty, requires the truth to be spoken alike of popery and nunneries, though we may have no fellowship with the one, or design of approving the other. Far be it from me to contribute in the remotest degree to the vindication of the system of popery, in any of its forms, from the charges justly made against it by Luther and

the Reform  
weakened m  
manifold cor  
stronger tha  
the priesthoo  
of nature an  
vations volu  
thropy or de  
concilably o

Still, how

*you* defend

Maria Monk

is there not a

other nunner

fruit of the s

easily exist u

reply with th

*justitia, ruat*

between taki

false accusat

whether Pop

virtuous, but

lations of Ma

in regard to t

of a correct e

credit which

man, whether

vico, the prev

fact already c

quite a believ

of perhaps le

examining fo

tion of this de

with a deter

The result is

evidence of t

ther Maria M

the Convent

the Reformers; nor has my visit to Montreal in any measure weakened my protestant faith, or diminished my hostility to the manifold corruptions of the Church of Rome. On the contrary, stronger than ever, if possible, is my belief, that the celibacy of the priesthood, and of the female recluses, is contrary to the laws of nature and of God; and I can but attribute the vows and privations voluntarily assumed by the Nuns, as the effects of misanthropy or delusion, to which Christianity is unalterably and irreconcilably opposed.

Still, however, I have been asked, "*Cui bono?* Why should you defend the Romanists? Even if the "Awful Disclosures" of Maria Monk are untrue in relation to the Hotel Dieu at Montreal, is there not ample evidence that such practices have prevailed in other nunneries, and other countries? And is it not the legitimate fruit of the system of monachism, that corruption and crime may easily exist under the concealment of the cloister?" To which I reply with the christian sentiment uttered by a heathen—*Fiat justitia, ruat calum.*" There is, moreover, an essential difference between taking sides with satan, and defending even him from false accusation. The question I have been examining, is not whether Popery be true, or the priests of Rome holy, or the nuns virtuous, but simply and only this: Whether the loathsome revelations of Maria Monk, and Frances Partridge, are true or false, in regard to the priests and nuns of Montreal? The importance of a correct decision of this question, grows out of the extensive credit which her book has obtained, and the interest which every man, whether Protestant or Catholic, has in the suppression of vice, the prevention of crime, and the maintenance of truth. The fact already confessed, that I was, myself, at times, almost if not quite a believer in her book, in common with multitudes of others, of perhaps less credulity, led to the desire of an opportunity of examining for myself; and as circumstances favored the gratification of this desire, I entered upon an inspection of the premises, with a determination of making a rigid and impartial scrutiny. The result is before the reader; and having ascertained from the evidence of their own declarations, and my own senses, that neither Maria Monk nor Frances Partridge has been an inmate of the Convent from which they pretend to have escaped, I cannot,

and will not, withhold the public expression of my deliberate conviction, that the book of Miss Monk is a vile and infamous fabrication; that she and the pretended St. Frances are both arrant impostors; both of which if not protected by the convenient plea of insanity, deserve to be punished by the laws of the land.

I cannot but lament, in common with all Protestants, the crimes and corruptions of the Church of Rome; especially do I deplore the increase of the professors of that creed, in our own country. But still I cannot as a professing Protestant, withhold the evidence in my possession to protect them from calumny and falsehood. At the same time, I am free to confess that I have yet another object in view, viz: the emancipation of my own countrymen from the bondage of prejudice, superinduced by the most flagrant imposture. This task I have attempted to perform, honestly, and according to the best of my ability, without fear, favor, or affection. In so doing, I have believed myself to be likewise performing a duty to Protestant Christianity in the light of truth; since I believe the most sovereign antidote to the march of popery will ever be found in that divine attribute; and if the Papal power can only be overthrown by fraud, falsehood and imposture, I say, for one, let it stand.

And now, having thus acquitted myself in this matter, I have little anxiety how many or how few among my fellow citizens, choose to believe what I have written. I shall not be surprised, or personally afflicted, if the whole tribe of the believers in Maria Monk, should believe in her still; since, in this free country, every man has a right to the enjoyment of his own opinion. Still, for the sake of the public morals and the public tranquility, I could heartily wish that no more of this description of anti-popery literature should be thrown from the American press. The evils inflicted upon our whole population, by such publications, are not properly appreciated, or they would long since have received the stern rebuke of our moralists. They are extensive and to a degree irreparable. Among the most prominent of these evils is the increase of Popery itself—the certain result of intolerance and persecution—more especially when such persecution is founded in falsehood and imposture.

New York, Wednesday, October 12, 1836.

berate con-  
famous fabri-  
both arrant  
venient plea  
land.

s, the crimes  
do I deplore  
own country.  
the evidence  
d falsehood.  
t another ob-  
men from the  
nt imposture.  
nd according  
ction. In so  
performing a  
; since I be-  
ery will ever  
wer can only  
say, for one,

atter, I have  
llow citizens,  
be surprised,  
vers in Maria  
country, every  
n. Still, for  
ility, I could  
opery litera-  
The evils in-  
ons, are not  
received the  
and to a de-  
se evils is the  
olerance and  
is founded in

